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## $100,000,000 Tax Boost? Japan Circles Hong Kong; Bund Ban on English Told

### The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 18, 1939

### Treasury Experts Draft $100,000,000 Tax Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for sealing so-called loopholes in the tax structure to raise an additional $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year are being drafted by Treasury and Congressional tax experts.

These men also are studying pleas for further modification of business taxes and proposals that the personal income-tax system be overhauled.

### Japanese Army 'Encircles' Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP)—The Japanese Army announced today it had gained complete control of Chinese territory along the boundary of this British Crown Colony.

Japanese units were said to be holding all important points and roads from Deep Bay, northwest of Hong Kong, to Mirs Bay, on the northeast.

### Bund Fines Members Speaking English, Girl Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Helen Vooros, former youth leader of the German-American Bund, told the Dies Committee today she and other girls were required to speak German at their gatherings and were fined one or two cents whenever they spoke English.

Miss Vooros, German-born, was called as a "surprise" witness by the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities in its attempt to link the Bund with Nazi propaganda agencies.

The Brooklyn girl testified there was "immorality" in a German-American Bund camp on Long Island, N. Y., and that she had quit the Bund for that reason.

**Kuhn and Bridges Face Inquisitors: Page 5.**

### Federal Prosecutor Charges Leche With Graft

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Assistant United States Attorney General O. John Rogge charged today in Federal Court that former Gov. Richard Leche of Louisiana and Seymour Weiss, Louisiana political figure, had accepted graft "in one of the most venal single transactions I ever came across."

The Federal prosecutor appeared at a hearing for the removal to Louisiana of Freeman Burford, Dallas oil operator, charged jointly with Mr. Leche and Mr. Weiss with violation of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act. Mr. Rogge described the alleged payment of $148,000 by Mr. Burford in connection with the piping of oil from the Rodessa field in Louisiana into Texas.

### Roper Resigns as U. S. Envoy to Canada

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland (AP)—Former Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper has resigned as United States Minister to Canada.

In a press conference aboard the Cruiser Tuscaloosa, President Roosevelt disclosed he had accepted the resignation before leaving Hyde Park, N. Y.

### Navy Tows Squalus to Shallow Water

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The submarine Squalus neared the end of salvage operations today after being twice lifted and towed almost six miles from the 240-foot depth to which she sank on May 23.

The second successful "blowing and towing" operation left the flooded submarine within approximately 100 feet of the surface, not far from sheltering land. Within another two weeks, naval officials said, they hoped to complete the less dangerous but more detailed job of bringing the Squalus to the surface and placing the craft in the Portsmouth Navy Yard dry dock for reconditioning as a ship of the line.

### State Police Guard Milk Bound for New York City

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—State police, convoying supply trucks today in New York's milk-strike area, reported the situation "well under control," but a one-third shortage of New York City's normal milk needs was forecast.

Between 200 and 250 troopers, under orders of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, were patrolling highways in the disturbance zones to prevent interference with transportation of milk after outbreaks Aug. 17.

### Tokyo-Sponsored Government Rules Swatow

SWATOW, China (AP)—A Japanese-sponsored Chinese Administration formally took office in this China port today and in the name of Swatow Federated Committee immediately telegraphed Chungking severing connections with the Chinese Government.

Another telegram pledged support to the peace movement of Wang Ching-wei, Former Premier of China who has been acting in concert with Japanese leaders since his break with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government last winter.

### Hungarian Diplomat Leaves Reich for Rome

MUNICH (AP)—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, whose three-day visit prompted German editors to proclaim the welding of closer ties with his Nation, today boarded an airplane for Rome.

### Rumania and Hungary Ease Border Friction

BUCHAREST (AP)—The minimizing of a frontier clash between Hungarian and Rumanian patrols by both Governments was interpreted by diplomats as evidence of both countries' desire to stay clear of the German-Polish dispute over Danzig.

## Many Women Are Sole Support Of Family, U. S. Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Two surveys made by Government groups indicate that great numbers of women do the family breadwinning, either alone or with the help of another woman, often while continuing their jobs as home-makers.

Women's Bureau experts, studying 58,000 working women in Fort Wayne, Ind., Bridgeport, Conn., and Richmond, Va., found 43,000 of them living with their families. Of those, they reported nearly 10 per cent were the sole support of the family. Twenty per cent were in families supported by women and with no men wage-earners.

A recent report of family income in Chicago by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics listed women as the principal wage-earner in 14 per cent of the native white families and 18 per cent of the Negro families studied in a 10 per cent sample of the city's families.

Of 25,800 native white "complete families" (containing both husband and wife), 1,100 had a woman as the principal wage-earner. In 336 such families, the wife or some other woman was the sole wage-earner. A woman was the principal wage-earner in 55 per cent of the families that did not contain both husband and wife.

The three-city Women's Bureau Report indicated that the proportion of families with women workers increases with the size of the family. Three out of five of the nine-member families included a working woman.

One-third of the 58,000 women studied combined the job of breadwinner with that of home-maker. In general, the Three-City Report said, married women and women with tasks at home were found in jobs offering less chance for advancement than were single women.

In the Chicago survey, experts found that practically 90 per cent of the families supported entirely by the wife were living on less than $2,000 a year, and over half of them on less than $1,000.

**Rediscovering America**
By R. H. Markham
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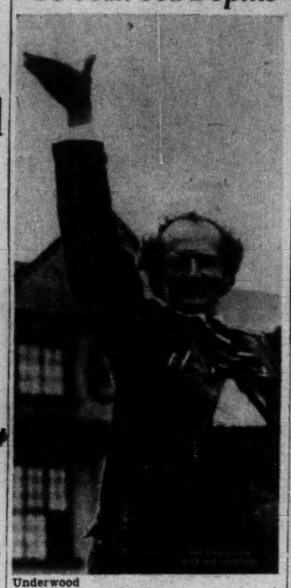
### *To Scan Sea Depths*



Underwood

**August Piccard**

**Stratosphere balloonist to study bottom of ocean from glass bowl.**

## Going Places

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Departing for the time being from his adventures into the stratosphere, Prof. August Piccard, the Swiss physicist, is devoting his attention to the floor of the ocean, which he plans to explore from a glass gondola attached to a huge steel sphere.

Professor Piccard is to make experiments with this contrivance in one of the Swiss lakes before exploring the floor of the ocean itself.

**Glass gondola for sea bed tested by Piccard in Swiss Lake: Page 5.**

### —On Land

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 18 (AP)—John Cobb steered his racing car through the measured mile on the snow white salt flats today at a speed announced as 352.94 miles an hour.

To observers it appeared as if the Englishman cut the motors on his 2,600-horsepower automobile before he had completed the full mile.

His speed, however, exceeded his own previous high of 350.2, set on this course last September, and was only about 4.5 miles an hour short of Capt. George E. T. Eyston's world land speed record of 357.5.

### —On Water

CONISTON, England, Aug. 18 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell and his latest Bluebird skimmed over Lake Coniston today at a record-breaking pace of 134 miles an hour in "just a warm-up" for an effort to kite the water speed mark to around 150 miles an hour.

With a seven-year-old "test engine," Sir Malcolm guided the Bluebird II over the measured mile in 26.7 seconds, faster than man ever traveled before on water and 3.07 miles an hour faster than his listed world's record of 130.93 miles an hour. Engine trouble prevented the return trip necessary for an official record.

## World Air Tour In 30 Days Is Now Offered at $2,375

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—A world tour in 30 days by the ordinary commercial air routes at all-in cost of £475 is now on the regular list of trips provided by a leading tourist agency.

Leaving Southampton by the Pan-American trans-Atlantic service the tourist will reach New York the following afternoon. Spending the night there he will fly next day to Chicago and have time there for a look round. Then a day in Salt Lake City, more sightseeing and on to Los Angeles, Hollywood, Pasadena, and 24 hours in San Francisco. Eight days in all.

From here the tourist embarks on the Trans-Pacific line for Hawaii, Midway, Wake, and Guam islands to Manila. The fifteenth day sees him at Hong Kong. Here he changes onto Imperial Airways, and so to Bangkok, Calcutta, Gwalior (by train to see the Taj Mahal at Agra), Karachi, Basra, Alexandria, Marseilles, and Southampton "early afternoon of the thirtieth day."

## N. Y. Tug Dumps Cargo Of Seized Weapons

NEW YORK (AP)—The City tug Manhattan carried into Long Island Sound Aug. 17 a cargo of 3,320 pistols and revolvers, 781 shotguns and rifles and 221 knives and razors on board. The weapons were valued by police at $25,000.

The tug's destination was a spot off Eaton's Point in Upper Long Island Sound where the whole cargo was to be dumped overboard. The voyage is an annual one and the cargo represented contraband confiscated by Police since the last dumping trip, Sept. 1, 1938.

## British Action Stiffens Stand Against Japan

**London refuses to yield Chinese currency in Tientsin unless other powers consent.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 18—The Government has informed Tokyo that Britain will not discuss any currency and economic questions arising out of the Tientsin dispute unless the other signatories of the Washington Nine-Power Treaty participate. This grave decision is regarded here as an indication that the British Government, after fully weighing the consequences, has reached the conclusion that a break in the negotiations with Japan would be preferable to yielding to Japanese demands.

The fact that this intimation was conveyed to Japan when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax are on vacation, and without a special meeting of the Cabinet, is taken to mean that the decision was reached before Parliament rose and merely awaited the result of an interchange of information and ideas with the French and American Governments as well as the Governments of the Dominions, before being made public.

It is in fact emphasized that the decision is an act of the British Government alone. The French Government, however, it is understood, has already announced its full agreement with the British stand. The French attitude is greatly welcomed here.

**Comparison of Holdings**

As far as the actual sums at stake are concerned, there is nearly twice as much Chinese currency in the French Concession at Tientsin as in the British Concession, so it is obvious that the Japanese only attempted to bring pressure to bear on the British alone for tactical reasons.

The precise figures, the Monitor learns, are $13,000,000 (silver) in Chinese banks in the British Concession, $25,800,000 (silver) in the French Concession, and further $16,860,00 (silver) in two French banks at Peiping.

Despite this vast preponderance of French interest over the British in the dispute with Japan over Chinese currency, Whitehall is fully prepared for a Japanese refusal to accept the British thesis that this question is matter for the other nine-power pact sig-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

### *Fresh From Alaska for Golden Gate Fair*

**Miss Alaska and Miss Yukon Greet Dog Team and Driver on Arrival**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Scotty Allen, well-known Alaskan pioneer, and his team of six husky dogs, were at the airport to welcome Miss Alaska, (Jane Gordon), center, and Miss Yukon, (Irene Reenstrom), right, when they arrived in San Francisco to reign on Alaska-Yukon Day at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Aug. 17. They were guests of honor at the national reunion of Sourdoughs at Oakland. Even the stewardess of United Air Lines, Miss Violet McNeil, is a native of Fairbanks, Alaska. That ought to make it unanimous.

## Permanent Board Is to Vitalize Democracy

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Formation of a national organization to vitalize democracy in the United States and to serve as a clearing house for organizations dedicated to its preservation and improvement, is under study here today, following the three-day Congress on Education for Democracy, held under the auspices of Columbia University's Teachers College.

Heeding warnings of distinguished speakers from here and abroad that the conservation of democracy demands a ceaseless struggle against foes within and without, the Congress took the occasion of its final mass meeting, which packed Carnegie Hall last night to authorize Dean William F. Russell, head of Teachers College and originator of the Congress, to appoint a Continuation Committee to formulate plans for a permanent body.

The purpose of the permanent body as outlined last night would be to record the development of all democratic and undemocratic tendencies here and abroad, to popularize an understanding of democracy through books and films, and to provide the central inspiration necessary if the lay organizations associated with the Congress are to continue their efforts in behalf of education for democracy.

**Grew Out of Report**

The decision to form a permanent Central Committee stemmed directly from a report by Prof. Thomas H. Briggs, Chairman of Teachers College Faculty Committee, on the resolutions and discussions of the 16 seminar sessions held during the three days. These seminars, attended by 383 delegates from the educational, patriotic, agricultural, cultural, industrial and civic bodies represented at the Congress, studied the many phases of democratic education giving special attention to its needs and to its foes.

Declaring that the two main purposes of education in this country should be to build a citizenry of sufficient character to cherish democracy and to foster an understanding of present-day social and economic problems, Professor Briggs' summary reported that these aims can best be reached by conserving local responsibility and initiative in education, by providing adequate educational opportunties, based on ability and by adjusting education to meet the needs of the individual and the community.

His report also urged that education be shaped to stimulate the enterprises necessary to an ex-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## This Changing World

### Understanding Europe—Trying to Find the Key to the Future From Events in a Dozen Capitals—Italy and the Nazis

*By H. B. Elliston*

In logic it is impossible to analyze chaos, and in the political sense Europe has become chaos. The real forces at work are hidden behind a kaleidoscope of fast-moving events which may or may not be meaningless. Only returning tourists dare to speak with any assurance on those events. The statesmen who are stage-managing the situation don't know themselves whether the recurrent crankings will reveal a new picture or break down the entire machinery. This applies to Hitler, I believe, too.

One often reads that the issue of war and peace (meaning physical hostilities or actual co-operation in building up a European society) depends in the last analysis upon the Nazi leader. But I doubt whether Hitler himself knows the answer. He seems to think only of the fulfillment of "Mein Kampf" by whatever means are necessary. To this end he is said to rely upon hunches, and the court astrologer is probably as influential upon the Hitler mentality as Ribbentrop and Himmler.

Mystic and quarterback! The men around Hitler, a former Nazi higherup once told me, talk of his "somnambulistic sureness." The somnambulism comes from his hours of self-communion on the next step to be taken in making great Germany greater, i. e., bigger. For days his lieutenants may have been wrestling with a step in that direction, and then, just as they have got to the memorandum stage, in walks the reawakened Führer with his own full-blown conception. The sureness arises from the success which has attended all the plans which Hitler has evolved to date. And nothing has hitherto succeeded like excess, so that there are seemingly no external restraints upon even his most megalomaniacal fancies.

* * *

Lord Cromer once said that, no matter how complicated a situation might become, there was always a keypoint. I wonder what that great proconsul would have said about the present-day European complication. Here the keypoint is an imponderable. Accordingly, in assaying any event in Europe nowadays, one has to assume that Hitler will react to it as you and I would. The commentator to be honest must enter that caveat. With this qualification there have been a number of lesser keypoints of late which are ponderable.

Of most importance, it seems to me, is the news of the wavering condition of the Italian alliance. At one time it looked as if this alliance had been sealed beyond a peradventure, but the Ciano-von Ribbentrop conversations appear to provide contrary evidence. They give off a suspicion that Mussolini is running up a huge question mark in front of too dangerous Hitlerism.

Circumstantially, at any rate, such questioning is overdue. By this time the Duce must realize that Italy is fast becoming the first great power to be Nazi-subjugated. Even a schoolboy would know that Europe couldn't harbor two Napoleons in a kind of condominium. One would have to give way, if not before the final battle for conquest, then after. Mussolini once committed to Napoleonism would have to be the one to submit. It stands to reason therefore, that he won't contribute to any adventure which would usher him out in the cold—that he wants to loosen his chains to Berlin. It was in this frame of mind, it seems to me, that he sent his Foreign Minister to inquire into Hitler's intentions. The smart thing for him to do is to get the other fellow to abate his Napoleonic complex before the going is too late.

* * *

This is where the situation differs from the pre-1914 situation. Italy is in Germany's position. I think I'm not doing an injustice to the revisionist school of historians when I say that the verdict as to the origins of the World War is that Austria-Hungary tied a more or less unwitting Germany to its war chariot. Evidently Italy isn't going to be trapped so easily, and Ciano must have made the warning clear.

The perturbation in Rome, of course, is a testimony as much to Franco-British preparedness as to fear of Hitler. France has recovered a morale which 12 months ago was regarded as impossible to achieve. In Britain a nation with arms is rapidly turning into a nation in arms. Together the two countries are now keeping pace with the Axis powers in airplane building. In consequence, nobody talks any more about the possibility that Germany could win a lightning war in the air. Sea power is now regarded as decisive, and that's Britain's great strength. There's a quiet confidence coming out of England as this knowledge is permeating the people.

But we come back to the imponderable of Hitler. How that will be resolved is a problem which calls as urgently for spiritual as for physical mobilization. I think it is a problem of trying to match preparedness with poise. It is not an example of poise, for instance, to adhere to the historical French policy that no peace is possible in Europe until a united Germany is broken up and kept broken up. Not to dub scornfully as appeasement the declaration and asseveration of peace terms (comprehensive, not piecemeal) on the models prepared by Sir Arthur Salter and others in England. Sometime Europe must learn to live together again in free and equal partnership. And, if there is no thought upon the terms of it, there will be no beacon shining through the chaos, and chaos will degenerate into darkness.

"War," said Hobbes, a 17th century English philosopher, "consisteth not in actual fighting, but in the known disposition thereto during all the time there is no assurance to the contrary." This is Europe today. It explains the mobilization of the democracies, but it also warrants thought upon the morrow in terms of a rejuvenated Europe. For peace terms (or war aims) are announced long before the end of hostilities in the practice of civilized nations. Perhaps Hitler will be as uninfluenced by such perspective as by preparedness. Indeed, he might think it weakness. As to that, nobody can say. But there's more chance of abating the "disposition" to war among the people who will have to do the fighting if statesmanship is kept in control of the war machines which are now opposing that disposition.

## *Child Stars Placed Under State's Eye*

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Shirley Temple, Jane Withers, Freddie Bartholomew and all the other juvenile actors of filmdom come under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Commissioner on Aug. 21.

H. C. Carrasco, Labor Commissioner, said he had notified all motion picture producers they must obtain consent of his department before employing minors. He added he must be satisfied with the child's school record, attendance and health. Minors will be barred from motion picture work which might be hazardous or detrimental to their health or morals, Commissioner Carrasco said.

Heretofore, under arrangement with the former Labor Commissioner, the Los Angeles school department had issued permits to movie children.

The order was not expected to make any noticeable changes in Hollywood, where movie studios and school officials already co-operate in the education of screen juveniles.

## Poland Acts To Strengthen Resistance

**Reich press replies with charges of terrorizing of German nationals in Polish areas.**

While Germany's leaders show every sign of refusing settlement of the dispute with Poland by negotiation, the Poles are displaying equal firmness in resisting attempts at settlement by any other means.

A sweeping drive has been conducted by Warsaw against "espionage and subversive activity" attributed to the German minority in Poland. Rudolf Wiesner, a leader of this minority, was arrested and subsequently provisionally released. Meanwhile, a new decree empowers the Polish Government to split up estates near the frontier which, though in line with previous legislation, was regarded as having definite national security motive—particularly inasmuch as Germans own large estates around the frontier.

The German press has met these moves with a violent campaign against the Poles alleging terroristic acts, including the harsh treatment of more than 76,000 Germans of Polish citizenship.

At Danzig, the Polish Commissioner, Maryan Chodacki, is continuing in conference with Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, in an effort to settle the various causes of dispute.

### Reich Watches Signs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Aug. 18—While the Danzig situation remains essentially unchanged, except for increased "defensive" preparations by National Socialist leaders there, attention here is concentrated upon the Polish cleanup of German political and cultural organizations in Polish Upper Silesia.

The idea of any international conference to settle the German-Polish issue continues to be as strongly repudiated as ever, as well as a proposal by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York at the Oslo Interparliamentary Congress yesterday for a preliminary armistice which would prepare an atmosphere essential to discussions.

To the former argument that this is merely a German-Polish issue has now been added by the Germans the reason that after five months of Polish mishandling of the Germans in Poland such a thing is unthinkable, while the idea of a conference is taken to prove that the democracies are as yet not ready with their policy for encircling Germany and Italy.

That Germany would not consider voluntarily any conference where concessions were involved was made obvious when Herr Hitler recently repudiated the German-Polish nonaggression pact of 1934.

**Sounding Out Opinion**

On the other hand political developments in National Socialist history make it known that Herr Hitler hitherto has been able to wait for what he wants. The present is undoubtedly such a waiting period during which a heavy bombardment by propaganda artillery, which the Reich recommends, is maintained in order to ascertain correctly both the position and strength of conviction of the opposing parties.

Are the British and French guarantees to Poland simply a camouflage for another retreat? Or, if not, will these countries dare to advance when the Reich has effectively proven to its own followers how Polish aggression has now become intolerable—with Germans forced to flee from Polish Upper Silesia or arrested there, just as happened to Germans in the Sudetenland last year—so that action has to be taken.

**Discretion in Propaganda**

The German press propaganda, it may be contended, aims at revealing only such facts of the situation as are considered suitable. For this reason a reading of the papers may be misleading on the real situation, but at the same time it should be remembered that what is printed has a tremendous effect upon readers who read little else. This today includes not only the people in the Third Reich, but throughout Central Europe and a large part of Balkan Europe where little contrary to the German viewpoint would find publication.

Herr Hitler can wait and it will be surprising if he is not now waiting for new indications as to western democracies' next move. But it should be clearly realized that it is not simply the problem of Danzig which is involved here, but rather that of Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Upper Silesia — in other words a settlement of the whole territorial problem as between Poland and Germany.

Meanwhile Polish action in Upper Silesia heads the news here, while diplomatic negotiations continue between representatives of the various powers, including Hungary.

# High Cost of Building Houses; Is It Key to Recovery Riddle?

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Housing is the great unsolved economic riddle of the present day. Solution of the riddle might give America a decade of prosperity.

The need for better housing exists, the demand for better housing is prevalent, and the idle workers and unused material that might be converted into better housing are known to everybody. But after 10 years of depression and fitful recovery the revival of housing has not approached the high peak which it reached in 1925 despite a dozen different ambitious efforts of Federal, State, and local Governments to start it back to boom days.

An incipient home building boom started in 1935 and grew bigger in 1936. Then economists noted a strange thing. A rise in material prices set in. Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, the rise was marked. It probably accounted in considerable degree for the collapse of the boom at that time.

Here are the figures that help tell the story:

In June, 1937, the prices of the most important kinds of lumber were 15 to 25 per cent higher than in 1929.

One important variety of lumber was 34 per cent higher than the base year of 1926.

Plaster was double what it was in 1929.

Cast-iron soil pipe was 49 per cent higher.

Even common sand and face brick were more than 10 per cent higher than 1929.

**Finished Products**

Contrasted to these prices, the cost of finished products, plumbing and heating equipment, paint and specialty hardware products, ready to be delivered to the consumer, did not rise so rapidly.

The rise in building costs was unsettling and disturbing and helped to pull the prop from under the boom in housing which was helping to push recovery in many other lines. The story varied materially from city to city. As a whole, in the period from 1936 to 1937, building material prices rose about 25 per cent. This entailed serious consequences not only for housing but for the entire economy.

The Federal Monopoly Committee has been interested in this as in other problems of the unsolved housing riddle. How do material prices happen to go up and down so rapidly? Willard L. Thorpe, of the Department of Commerce gave one answer. The construction industry is a composite of small separate local units making a product that is neither uniform in type, in design, in location, or in size. The public thinks of the "construction industry" as a unit—a "trust" and perhaps attacks it in conversation. But the construction industry hardly exists. There are instead hundreds of small industries. Fifty-three per cent of the employers have one to three employees.

On the other hand, while the degree of concentration for building materials is relatively small, there are notable examples of controlling firms in certain lines in a local market. Taken as a whole, the situation presented by Mr. Thorpe is of a great group of units and services, each one of which gains more immediately by boosting its special price and improving its own relative position in the industry than it loses through the ultimate effect on construction as a whole. He failed to find any uniform or cohesive forces running through the whole aggregation, tending to moderate prices.

Many people believe on the other hand that lowering wage rates is a panacea for all the ills of housing. Most reputable economists believe that in some instances high wages have had a deterrent effect on building. They will play a part in the inquiry in the Government's investigation in the forthcoming anti-trust suits.

Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, testifying before the committee declared that labor often in conjunction with contractors and distributors limited individual performance, restricted the use of labor saving devices, or new materials. Gerhardt F. Meyne, Chicago building contractor, gave specific evidence of restrictive labor practices.

**Only One Factor**

Certain qualifications, brought out by experts before the Monopoly Committee however, must be made. Most private home-building is non-union, even though high union wages in the construction field may influence wages to a greater or lesser degree. Mr. Arnold cited labor racketeering as only one phase of the larger problem of restraints on competition in the building field. Other experts pointed out that while high wages may be a factor there are other factors in home building that are more important. Labor usually gets from 25 to 30 cents of the home-builder's dollar whereas the material dealers get from 40 to 55 cents, and the remaining 10 to 15 cents goes to overhead and profit.

Accordingly the committee's experts failed to discover any final short cut to a solution through wage cuts.

How far, economists ask, can residential building be pushed to a high level in advance of a rise in national income? Something can be done; the guaranteed rate of interest allowed under Federal Housing Administration regulations is being lowered. The New Deal has also proposed an additional $800,000,000 for slum clearance and construction, but Congress rejected this.

Meanwhile, in so far as high prices are the results of restraints and combinations, the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department can take action. The first nation-wide drive in an anti-trust campaign in history is about to be launched with just this end in view.

# Scores of Cities Eager to Try Out Food Stamp Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — Federal farm officials, setting up nation-wide machinery to expand the food stamp plan, expressed concern today that funds may not be sufficient to meet applications from scores of cities eager to try the relief scheme.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace estimated he had "between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000" to use on the experiment this year.

The food stamp plan is designed to help farmers by disposal of surplus crops, and low-income groups by providing them more food without additional cost.

Secretary Wallace already has appointed regional directors for the Middle West and West Coast-Rocky Mountain areas and similar administrators will be named for the South, East, and possibly other regions.

Under the original plan, which started at Rochester, N. Y., persons on relief could exchange $1 pay for food stamps worth $1.50. They received four 25-cent orange-colored stamps which could be exchanged for any foods, and two 25-cent blue stamps to be used in buying foods designated as surplus by the Secretary. Previously the Federal Government purchased these surplus foods directly and distributed them through State relief agencies. Under the stamp plan, the relief family does its shopping at the corner grocery store.

The grocers have been able to cash these stamps at local banks, which are repaid by the Treasury and Secretary of Agriculture. Grocers, who formerly protested the free distribution of competitive food products, have been enthusiastic supporters of the stamp plan because it gives them additional sales.

Variations of the original Rochester plan are being tried at Seattle, Wash., Dayton, Ohio, and Shawnee, Okla., with operations to start shortly at Des Moines, Iowa..

Foods on the surplus lists that may be purchased with the blue stamps include butter, shell eggs, corn meal, dried prunes, dry beans, wheat and whole wheat flour, oranges and grapefruit, rice, cabbage, fresh peaches, fresh green peas, fresh tomatoes, onions, lard and vegetable shortening.

# Halifax Hears Peace Greeting Of Guest Groups

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—"Fifteen German and 15 French visitors to West Wickham, Kent, for the past fortnight, on the eve of their departure, join with their British hosts and friends in sending you their best wishes in all the efforts you and your colleagues in other countries are making for peace."

This was the text of a message received by Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary at the Foreign Office here. It was from French and German visitors, who had been staying as guests in English homes under a scheme inaugurated three years ago for interchange of visitors between British, German and French people as a contribution, through personal contact, to better international understanding. In each country the visitors stay as guests in homes, paying nothing to their hosts. Earlier this year about 30 persons from the West Wickham district visited Germany.

The message to the Foreign Secretary was sent as a farewell gathering, when all present pledged themselves that when they went home they would try to spread the spirit of friendship and cooperation, and to settle differences by reasonable methods, and not by force of arms.

# Untermeyer Offers Estate to Yonkers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

YONKERS, N. Y.—Greystone, the large estate of Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, situated along the banks of the Hudson here, has been offered to the City of Yonkers, provided the city will guarantee raising the $100,000 a year necessary for its upkeep, it has been announced by Mr. Untermyer. The property would be used as a public recreation grounds.

The relatively high cost of its upkeep is due to the variety of rare plant life which Mr. Untermyer has developed at Greystone, which is famous for its orchids and other exotic blooms.

Mayor Joseph F. Loehr said that he and a committee of prominent citizens would confer with Mr. Untermyer soon. He did not know what the city's attitude would be.

The house, built just after the Civil War, and the 160 acres of beautifully landscaped lawn and gardens are assessed at $835,000, but it is said that this does not come near representing its true value. In the grounds is a Greek amphitheater seating several hundred persons.

# Annenberg Surrenders On Income Tax Charge

CHICAGO (AP)—M. L. Annenberg and three others indicted on charges of evading $5,548,384 income tax, including penalties, surrendered to Federal authorities Aug. 17 and were released on bonds totaling $175,000.

The three others were accused in the indictment of aiding and abetting Mr. Annenberg to evade payment of taxes on his income. Fifty per cent penalties and 6 per cent interest were included in the $5,548,384.

# Newspaper Buys Radio

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — The Cincinnati Times-Star announced Aug. 17 the purchase of radio station WKRC from the Columbia Broadcasting Company. The purchase is subject to the approval of the Federal Communications Commission.

# Safety Habits to Be Taught In Illinois Public Schools

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Safety education is being made a part of the curricula in Illinois elementary and secondary schools this year, with the expectation that such training will be the ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure.

The announcement comes on the heels of an official report showing a sharp increase in fatal accidents in the State—more of them due to driver misconduct than to traffic speeds.

John A. Wieland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, believing that safety teaching should be positive rather than negative, and that fear has little or no place in the safety program in the school, has emphasized the need of developing "those skills, knowledges, and appreciations in safety that are essential to a well-ordered and socially efficient life."

In order to do this he proposes to "develop a safety consciousness among those [teachers] in training and in service." To this end Illinois' plan was worked out by Don Cash Seaton, director of physical education and safety, with the aid of various safety agencies, main of which were National Safety Council, and National Conservation Bureau.

A guide, entitled "Safety Education," will be distributed to the schools at the opening of classes early in September. There are two issues, one devised for elementary school use, the other adapted for high schools.

Viewing the future of today's school as "complicated," Mr. Wieland's hope is, "by habit and attitude formation," so thoroughly to inculcate into these young minds the fundamental of safe practice that they will be able to "discriminate between careless disregard of one's life and limb, and deeds of real adventure."

Teachers are advised "to utilize the daily experience, environment and problems of children as the approach to the study of safety," which "is something to be lived, not memorized."

Co-operation of parents and of all agencies and organizations interested in safety education is to be pushed.

A notable start has already been made in drive-safety through the joint efforts of the schools and the State Division of Highways. Over 600 schools now offer elective courses in driver, education and training and 38 have duo-control cars for behind-the-wheel training.

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# Fiesta of Old Spain in California

Hubert Voigt

Robert Cortez and Sister, Genevieve, Dancing

**Fiesta Flower Girl**

**Aelene Strannaya has appeared in all of Santa Barbara's fetes.**

# Children Too Help Observe Spanish Days

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Visitors numbering 200,000 from all parts of the world this year saw Santa Barbara's annual Old Spanish Days Fiesta. As the last guest packed his silver-braided bolero and red sash in a suit case and waved "Adios," officials computed that it had been the largest and most beautiful of the 15 this town has known.

Begun in 1924 as a community celebration to advertise the opening of the new Lobero Theater, the Fiesta, brilliant festival under the harvest moon, has grown to unforeseen proportions, both from the standpoint of its own features of entertainment and the attention they attract.

While its basic structure remains the same—the opening at the Santa Barbara Old Mission with fireworks and the pageant telling the part the mission has played in Santa Barbara's history; the historical parade on State Street, the pageant put on by Charles Pressley, Manager, under the moon, the Lobero Theater play, the children's parade, and all the street merrymaking—a large amount of talent is now imported to augment the nucleus of authentic Spanish California folk songs and dances around which Santa Barbarans began their famous celebration. Additional features include the stock horse competition and rodeo in Pershing Park, the Mexican Village in De la Guerra Plaza, and parties at El Paseo. Much of the entertainment is free, and if there is a charge it is usually small.

For three days and nights no one sleeps much, and business, except for that at restaurants and hotels, is at a standstill. The rhythm of the town is a jota, a fandango, a Chiapanecan dance, the strum of a guitar, and in the background all over the city can be heard the clatter of horses' hoofs. Vacant lots become picturesque corrals over night.

The parade begins with the silent tread of the barefoot Chumash Indians, first residents of Santa Barbara, who are followed by Cabrillo and his men, Sir Francis Drake and his followers, and so on down to the Spanish occupation, the gay, light-hearted period commemorated in the Fiesta. Elaborate floats represent many historical periods.

Horses and riders conclude by winding down from the hill back of the bowl onto the very stage itself.

During Fiesta the streets of the town are filled with strolling singers and serenaders. Most of the Santa Barbarans and many of the visitors are in Spanish costume. Every night there are street dances in specially roped-off sections. In the sunken gardens of the courthouse afternoons and evenings the Ruiz-Botello pageant of singing and dancing takes place. Here a large proportion of the talent remains local and entertainment is given by descendants of Spanish Californians.

On the last afternoon of the Fiesta the children have their parade. In Spanish or wild-west attire, the youngsters from six months to 16 years bring their favorite pets and vehicles to the parade. "Native sons and daughters of the Golden West," covered-wagon "pioneers," "Rancheros Visitadores" riding hobby horses, petite señoritas, and caballeros accompanied by goats, dogs, geese, rabbits, white mice, and plenty of ponies participate.

# Trylon and Perisphere in Coin Are New York Bank Treasures

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

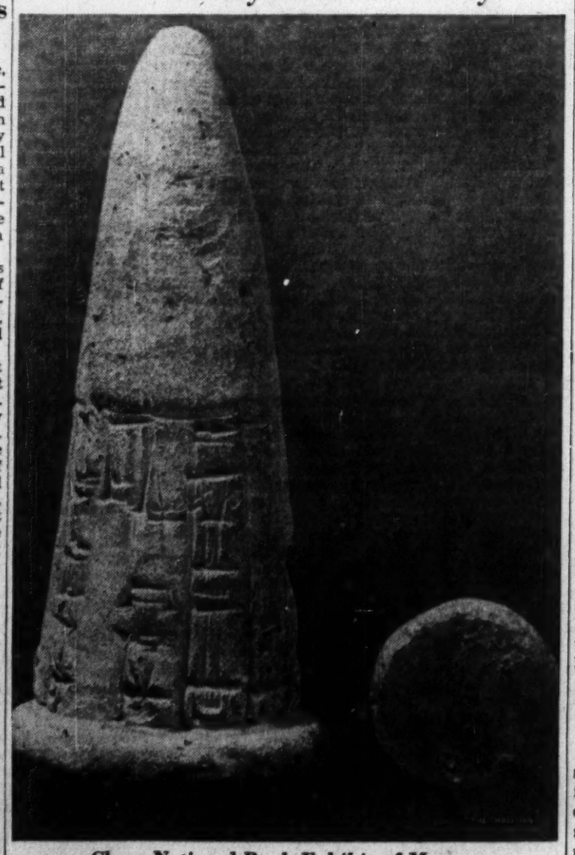
NEW YORK—The World of Yesterday featuring a trylon and perisphere of 4,500 years ago, but in no sense offering competition with New York's World of Tomorrow, forms the motif for an exhibit of ancient moneys at the Chase National Bank. The "trylon" is an ancient clay due bill from Chaldea of about 2500 B. C. and the "Perisphere" is a round specimen of stone money from ancient China.

Among other varieties of early Chinese money are knives, dress, bridge and spade coins. These date back to about 2000 to 1500 B. C., and were made in shape to resemble the article it was intended to buy. Ancient Greek and Roman coins are well represented in the exhibit. Of the Greek pieces probably the most interesting are those of Aegina—the first coins of standard weight and fineness, about 700 B. C., and of Corinth, Athens, Metapontum, Syracuse and Macedon, issued about 400-300 B. C. It is thought that Alexander the Great of Macedon was the first ruler to be portrayed on coins.

Among the coins mentioned in the Bible which may be seen in the Collection are the Roman "tribute penny," "widow's mite," and the shekel. "Tribute pennies" were about the size of our dime and refer to the silver denarii of Tiberius, Roman Emperor from 14-37 A. D. They were used by the Pharisees in paying tribute or taxes to Rome. On one side of the coin, the obverse, is the portrait of Tiberius Caesar while on the reverse there is a figure seated with a hasta or spear in her right hand and an olive branch in the left. The spear is a symbol of war and the olive branch a symbol of peace.

The "widow's mite" or lepton of Judea was the smallest coin of the period and consequently was the smallest contribution the widow could cast into the box in the temple.

## Hard Money of Ancient Days



Chase National Bank Exhibit of Moneys

Trylon Perisphere

# Chile's President Heads Drive Of Popular Front on Liquor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—A national campaign to combat alcoholism has been commenced by the Popular Front Government, led personally by President Aguirre. Circular instructions by Premier Pedro E. Alfonso to Intendentes and Governors ordered these officials to sponsor conferences, lectures, and every kind of publicity to bring home to the worker that the Government's plans for his economic regeneration will fail unless he responds to this effort to restore dignity to manual labor.

Minister Alfonso, in his instructions, explained there should be an immediate co-ordination of effort by anti-alcoholic organizations—public health authorities, social welfare societies, educationists, and workers' syndicates would have to get together and plan their campaign.

**Labor Takes Stand**

The Government's position in this respect was immensely strengthened by the unanimous resolution of the Congress of Confederated Workers, the strongest labor organization in South America, which was as follows:

"Considering that insobriety is one of the most powerful allies of reaction, undermining the health of our people and reaches exorbitant levels in our country, this National Congress of Chilean Workers approves the declaration of President Aguirre to commence a popular movement against alcoholism in which our Confederation will be the firmest supporter in the struggle against this scourge which destroys the Chilean working class."

This was organized labor's response to the Presidential appeal to the nation, including all political parties and "especially manual labor." Señor Aguirre, arguing from his favorite theme that "to govern is to educate" and from his experience as a schoolmaster, pointed out that the workers had already showed high citizenship by combining to secure their political freedom. Why not, then, take the next logical step and practice moderation and abstention and secure moral freedom? Liberty, he said, was not dignified without sobriety.

It was within the power of the State, he stated, to declare "dry zones" and adopt coercive measures to reduce drunkenness; but it was not dignified for a workers' Government to do this. Workers, who were intelligent and good at heart, should not compromise their own dignity by accepting this solution. They must act for themselves and, while their Government is trying to improve economic conditions, make the best use of their present insufficient pay. With regard to the family wage, recently granted, he hoped this extra pay would go into the home and not the saloon.

**Recreational Plans**

Señor Aguirre admitted workers were deprived of constructive entertainment and recreation, that there were no musical and sports associations, employees' and workers' clubs, and that there was a shortage of cheap and hygienic housing suitable for the formation of happy and attractive homes. To correct this the Government will spend 500,000,000 pesos for workers' houses and promote a National Sports Association to secure social rapprochement among the classes and reciprocal education.

But neither complementary schools nor additional housing will secure the necessary rapid reaction, according to the President, who asked all church denominations, the press, writers, and teachers to co-operate. He appealed, also, to women and youth to assist in the "crusade of culture and sobriety."

The Presidential declaration was followed up by a bill sent to Congress requesting authorization for the Executive, "in the cause of national interest and public order," to limit or prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in regions and localities to be determined by decree. In this way he will be enabled to declare dry or semi-dry zones. Señor Aguirre explained in a preambulatory note that he was specifically anxious to protect the laborer in the earthquake reconstruction area, where building operations have already attracted a great affluence of workers.

# New York City School Cuts Rejected by Court as Illegal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—New repercussion from the New York State $391,000,000 "economy" budget written by the Republican-controlled Legislature this year, which cut into State education aid for its chief saving, was heard here today in a court ruling rejecting steps by the New York City Board of Education to meet the emergency.

With the city school plant taking $5,300,000 of the $9,000,000 State school aid deficiency, after previously having its city aid reduced by $3,000,000, the Board last month voted a $6,173,581 cut in school spending. The maintenance of evening elementary schools, costing $339,919, was among the services affected by the revision, which was approved by three of the four board members at the meeting. It is a seven-member body.

Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein today had thrown out both actions, holding that a majority of the members present, as the board contends, is necessary to legalize a decision, and that elimination of the 100-year-old elementary night schools violates the mandate of the State education law. The board argues that the latter fulfilled this mandate by continuing evening high and trade schools.

**Back to Former Status**

The ruling returns the problem to its early summer status when board officials declared the State aid deficiency would "wreck" important school services.

Meanwhile, another court action is pending relative to the board's action in the field of evening classes since, in addition to dropping the night elementary schools, the economy budget would limit evening high schools to students seeking Regents' credits, to save another $429,000, and open evening trade schools only to apprentices, with a further economy of $112,924.

The plaintiff in the application to upset the budget was Mrs. Elizabeth V. Talbot, a "citizen," whose brief was filed in the storm of parent and teacher protests which attended and followed the board's economy steps. Wide public interest in the case caused Justice Bernstein to append to the decision indication that his finding order would provide for a stay pending appeal to the Appellate Division.

**Second Upset**

The ruling is the second by this bench to upset attempted school economies, Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew having turned down last spring a projected saving in the kindergarten service. This was not upheld in the higher courts, but, in preparing the budget now found illegal, the board found it could leave the kindergarten system intact.

Justice Bernstein said he was impressed with the difficult problem in curtailment the board faced, but found its assumption that it resembled a board of directors of a municipal corporation, entitling it to establish its own rules and by-laws and transact its business by a majority of the members present, a "fallacy in the fact that it presents a strained and far-fetched conception of a group of public officers who are selected under special statutory authority to perform public duties of a high degree."

The maintenance of elementary night schools, the ruling continued, was made mandatory by the stipulation in the State education law that "night schools wherein the common branches and such additional subjects as may be adapted to students applying for instruction are taught on at least two nights each week for two hours each night shall be maintained by the Board of Education."

# Thanksgiving Day Shifts for Most

NEW YORK (AP)—A majority of Americans will eat Thanksgiving dinners on the same day as President Roosevelt, a Nation-wide survey showed Aug. 18, but the feasting will be largely along party lines.

A poll showed that 25 Governors—20 Democrats and 5 Republicans—had decided to follow the President's example in proclaiming the holiday on Nov. 23, a week earlier than the traditional last Thursday in November.

Thirteen Governors, among them ten Republicans and three Democrats, remained firm and said Thanksgiving in their States would be observed on Nov. 30.

Governors of ten States were either undecided or not ready to announce their decisions.

# Canada's Oil Production Shows Substantial Rise

Crude petroleum and natural gasoline production in Canada during the first five months of the current year totaled 2,544,472 barrels, compared with 2,381,771 barrels in the corresponding period a year ago and 852,886 barrels in the same period of 1937.

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## Crossword Quiz Answers

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# Behind the Headlines

***Thanksgiving can be put up or back — But Mrs. Roosevelt ought to know it first.***

***Some have Thanksgiving every day — Military idea won't work — But world thanks might.***

By a Staff Artist

Thanksgiving Day has long been what you might call a moveable feast in the sense that it doesn't come on the same date every year, but for about three-quarters of a century it hasn't been so moveable as President Roosevelt is making it this year.

The response to his announcement that he would call for observance of this holiday on the next to last instead of the last Thursday in November has been varied. It ranges from the hosannas of department store proprietors who foresee a prolonged Christmas shopping season to the inarticulate protests of large flocks of turkeys all over the United States.

Opposition to the change is seasoned with humor. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire complains that no warning was given in Mrs. Roosevelt's syndicated newspaper column.

We think there's something in the remark of a friend of ours who, being asked what he thought of the shift from Nov. 30 to 23, remarked, "It's all the same to me. Every day's Thanksgiving Day at my house." How many of us can say the same? How many of us pause each morning to give thanks for the multitude of everpresent blessings?

### Primarily Spiritual

Thanksgiving Day is like no other holiday in all the world. It is fundamentally religious in spirit, but it is completely undenominational and nonsectarian. It has nothing to do with ecclesiasticism or dogma, but it is primarily a spiritual manifestation.

It does not commemorate a battle, nor a peace treaty, nor a person's birthday, nor any political event. Yet it is a national holiday in the United States.

Americans carry it with them. Wherever they go they celebrate it, with their British cousins, in London. I have attended Thanksgiving Day observances in Paris, Geneva, Oxford, Basra [Iraq], Sydney, and aboard ships at sea, and wherever Americans join in such celebrations, there are friendly nationals of many countries ready to join with them in the day's festivities.

### Militarism Is Out!

Thanksgiving Day is sometimes a little baffling, on first acquaintance, to others than Americans. I recall an English friend who has somehow got the idea that Thanksgiving was a sort of autumnal Fourth of July, a further celebration of the freeing of the American colonies from the British yoke.

It took me some time to convince him that the holiday had nothing to do with the events of the American Revolutionary War. He felt much better about eating my turkey when I told him that there were thanksgivings before there was a Revolution, and that the Pilgrim fathers made a practice of this giving thanks for a harvest long before their descendants even thought of trying to win independence from the British crown.

### Why Not All?

Thanksgiving Day is a thoroughly American institution, but it needn't be limited to the United States. It is a national holiday, but it isn't a political one.

I have often thought what a fine thing it would be if there could be some such international holiday which would mean to the world as a whole something like what Christmas means to Christendom.

The impulse to give thanks is universal. It is not limited to any race, nationality, or religion. Gratitude is one of the finest impulses of humanity, and it is to be found lurking deep in the heart, or openly manifested in the conduct of every man.

If there were a Thanksgiving Day, universally observed, all men would be brought to a fuller realization of their common obligations to the common source of all good. There's nothing like real thanksgiving—genuine giving of thanks—to remove rancors and hatreds.

On such a Thanksgiving Day the nations, all nations, might even decide that wars were unnecessary, a mistake. That would indeed be cause for thanksgiving.

**Rex Miller**

# Austrian Rivers Carry Vacation Fleet

G. Schlein

**Canoes and Songs Harmonize on Danube**

**Upper: Austrian canoeists getting their folded boats ready for a start at Dürnstein on the Danube. Austria's waterways provide a pleasant way for touring the country and Austrians are taking advantage of it. Lower: Canoeists are welcome all the way down the river. Here they are shown being greeted by costumed peasants singing a folk song to an accompaniment by guitar and accordion.**

# Drifting Down 'Blue Danube' Favorite Pastime in Austria

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—Austrian railway stations appear to be full of people with packs on their backs. They look like hikers, but at least half of them are boaters.

The ordinary-looking rucksacks they carry contain collapsible canoes, and the traveler's are off to the Danube or some other of Austria's beautiful rivers to launch their craft and paddle downstream home again.

Canoeing in collapsible boats is a sport peculiarly Austrian. And it is very popular. Perhaps it is because Austria has so many lovely lakes and rivers.

Component parts of a collapsible canoe—a waterproof hull, staves for the frame, seats, paddles, and cushions—all go into the rucksack. It weighs about 80 pounds in all. It takes about 30 minutes to assemble the boat and put it in the water.

Once seated in the canoe, most of the hard work is done. The river does practically everything else. The traveler may lean back against the cushions and steer the craft as he glides past the picturesque scenery of the Danube or one of its tributaries—medieval castles, ancient ruins, tree-clad slopes, quaint old churches, and toy-like villages.

When the canoeist has had his fill of drifting, he can seize a paddle and join in a race with his companions.

If he is an experienced adventurer, he may pack a tent, spirit stove, provisions, and rug into his boat and take a longer voyage, starting at Innsbruck, Salzburg, or in the Styrian valley "Gesäuse," camping at night in the open air, shooting the rapids and gliding downstream during the day.

The most popular type of folding boat is the two-seater. It measures 14 feet in length, 1½ feet in width, and costs about $50.

# Sinclair Springs New Oil Surprise, Posts No Prices

TULSA, Aug. 18 (AP) — Oildom was perplexed today after Sinclair, major buyer which started an avalanche of crude oil price cuts, quit posting its prices in four states without explanation.

Sinclair, Prairie Oil Marketing Company issued a cryptic statement it "would, until further notice, discontinue posting the price it would pay for crude oil" in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas.

Restoration of earlier crude prices by two small Tulsa buyers, Danciger Oil Refineries, Inc., and Bell Oil & Gas Company, was enough of an upward nudge to prompt unconfirmed reports other buyers might follow.

Danciger hiked quotations 20 cents for sweet crude in the Texas Panhandle and Bell made a like boost in the North Texas Burkburnett and the Texas-Oklahoma Red Riverbed areas.

In Arkansas, Gov. Carl E. Bailey ordered State policemen to Eldorado to enforce the shutdown order. Sheriff Grady Woolley had reported the Lion Oil Refining Company, which challenged the State order in court, was the only producer defying the order.

In Texas the Railroad Commission ordered an investigation of gasoline and crude oil stocks of major producing and purchasing companies. The Commission regulates oil production in that State.

# Bridges Defense Nears Conclusion

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harry Bridges' attorneys have indicated that another week might be sufficient time for them to conclude their defense against the Labor Department's effort to deport him to his native Australia.

The hearing, at which the Government seeks to prove the West Coast C. I. O. leader is a Communist Party member and deportable as an alien member of a party advocating overthrow of the United States Government, is in its sixth week. Rebuttal testimony still is to be heard after the defense rests.

Capt. Charles G. Bakcsy, of Santa Monica, Calif., testified Aug. 17 that he had been employed by shipping interests to investigate Mr. Bridges and to learn whether waterfront strikes were financed by funds from Soviet Russia. He mentioned both Thomas G. Plant, formerly president of the Waterfront Employers Association, and Hugh Gallagher, Matson Navigation Company official, as men from whom he had received from $400 a month to $1,000 a month and expenses for his work.

Alleged efforts of Stanley M. (Larry) Doyle, investigator, to obtain evidence that Mr. Bridges attended Communist Party meetings at the Carmel, Calif., home of Ella Winter, widow of Lincoln Steffens, writer, were related by Capt. Bakcsy. He testified Mr. Doyle and Byington Ford, of San Francisco, had come to his Carmel home and demanded that he sign a statement saying there was a "big Communist meeting" at Miss Winter's home.

"Doyle and Ford insisted that I make a statement without going over to Ella Winter's house to check," he said.

# Farmers Now Balance Books To Show What Crop Pays Best

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Farm bookkeeping, which has come in along with rubber-tired tractors and rural electricity, is enabling many Midwest agriculturalists to make their business of raising crops and herds more profitable.

In Illinois, a leading State in this activity, over 2,500 farmers kept their records so systematically last year that the University of Illinois was able to compute average farm expenses and farm incomes for a dozen or more regions into which the State is divided. Farmers who keep accounts can thus compare their own expenses and profits with those of the average account-keeping farmer in their region, and find out how they can increase their own business efficiency.

In these 2,500 homes, evenings after chores are done Mr. Farmer and his wife (who is often an ex-school marm) sit down at the roll top desk in the dining room and jot down items in their books. Here goes the amount spent for feed, there the $2.50 that it took to get the tractor repaired. In another column the family accountant notes cash received, if that happy event has occurred recently. Here goes the $4.40 mother got for her eggs at the curb market, there the total of the last cream check and the sum Dad got for the hogs he took to market.

**Figures Tell the Story**

At the end of the season Mr. Farmer, or his wife, totals up the columns and finds out a few things by analyzing results. He charges each crop with the expense it took to produce it, and thus is able to pick out weak and strong points in his "plant" layout. Next year, he decides, he won't sow soybeans in that field, but leave it to pasture. But he will keep on buying fertilizer for his corn acres, for it more than paid for itself.

Later, when the University of Illinois and the Extension Service send out a printed summary of the farm business reports of the 2,536 farms covered by the records, Mr. Farmer can find out some more things. He can see if he is spending a disproportionate amount for labor, or machinery, or some other factor, in comparison with the average farmer of his region. He can even see if his net income is up to the average, or above, or below.

Keeping records of this kind began in Illinois about a dozen years ago, and comparative records of farm income are now available for these bookkeeping farm businesses since 1926. Leader in the work here was Prof. Walter F. Handschin of the University of Illinois. Prof. M. L. Mosher and others are now carrying it on. Other States which have done a lot with farm accounting are Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota, according to farm organization people here.

**Boys and Girls Keep Books**

Boys and girls on the farms are also learning to be good bookkeepers. A 4-H Club contest recently brought in entries from so many youngsters that the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work had to divide the $8,000 in prizes offered by the International Harvester Company among 754 rural amateur accountants. Grand prize of $500 went to 17-year-old Wilbert Stevenson of Streator, Ill., who used his records to show how his father's 240 acres of business could be reorganized to bring in more profit.

And now a contest is being arranged for the girls. They are invited to submit to the National Committee, before the end of next February, account books showing how money was spent in the farm home, how much for food, how much for electricity, or wood, as the case may be, how much for canning equipment and so on. Some of the records already submitted in the 4-H Club contests by these junior farmers and homemakers are so expert, said a judge of the contest here, that they would make a Chartered Public Accountant take notice.

# New York Fair Hopes to Save $500,000 by Cuts in Expenses

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—New cuts in operating expenses of the New York World's Fair begun this week have reduced expenditures between $5,500 and $6,000 daily, which will mean a saving of about $320,000 by the end of the Fair's 1939 season on Oct. 30, it was announced today. Further economies to be made between now and the end of the season will bring the saving for 1939 up to $500,000 the Fair Corporatoin announced.

The pay roll of the Fair has been reduced about $1,000 a day and operating expenses have been cut between $4,500 and $5,000 daily by dismissals, resignations, and other economies since the wholesale discharges and pay reductions for executives instituted in the July 20 budget. As a result, operating expenses now average $48,000 a day as compared to approximately $65,000 when the Fair opened. The pay roll of the Fair is about $200,000 a week for the 6,000 employees now on the rolls.

**Attendance Lagged**

The Fair management said the additional cuts made this week were necessary because of the failure of attendance to come up to the revised estimate announced after the July 20 budget cuts were put into effect. At that time the Fair held it would pull itself out of the red if it averaged a daily attendance of about 150,000. The attendance, however, has averaged only about 132,000, even though price concessions have been made in the form of week-end 50-cent admissions, 50-cent admissions for groups of 500 or more, and 40-cent admissions after 9:30 o'clock nightly.

The July economy moves eliminated most of the "gentlemen cadets" of the Fair's information service and cut deeply into rank-and-file employees of the exposition, but the present reductions have taken most of their toll among executives, their assistants, and secretaries and other employees not needed under a consolidation of departments.

Eastman Kodak Company, in its exhibit is today celebrating a century of progress in photography with the publication of the process developed by Louis Jacques Daguerre. French notables, including Count René de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, took part in ceremonies yesterday in honor of the Paris scene painter who found the first practical process by which the image produced in a camera could be transferred to metal.

The Eastman Company has assembled what is recognized as the finest display of daguerreotypes, pioneer equipment and early photography ever presented in the United States. The exhibit will continue through Aug. 27.

Tomorrow, Aug. 19, has been designated Masonic Club Day.

### Exposition Shows Profit

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Golden Gate International Exposition, 180 days old, is showing "a substantial profit" on an average daily gross of $80,000, Exposition officials report.

Charles Strub, Managing Director, who took over late in June in a general management shakeup, reported an attendance gain apparently was due to entertainment features added since that time. Average daily paid attendance recently has been nearly 52,000; the total for the first 180 days, 6,661,571.

# California Tackles Farm Labor Problems

**By R. H. Markham**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Rediscovering America**
Sixteenth of 27 Articles

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — This pleasant little city of 30,000 inhabitants is the center of the rich area of Kern County.

"It is the most important oil-producing city in California, and one of the most important in the world. Since 1857 it has produced half of California's output, one-eighth of the total for the United States of America."

That means this town produces eight per cent of the world's oil—a colossal achievement. Such a town must be rich. But that isn't half the story. Kern County has other minerals, too, and it has something better than minerals, some of the best of fruit orchards and cotton fields. It's no empty boast when the Kern County people say theirs is the second richest county in the United States. Wealth just leaps from the ground here. Yet in this fabulously prosperous city and county I've seen some of the poorest people.

These men aren't economic parasites. They aren't hoboes. They work—when they can. They help create California's wealth. They are an indispensable part of California's productive system. Without them, the main source of California's income, agriculture, would simply dry up. They play a fundamental rôle in making Kern County one of mankind's richest spots; but they themselves live in almost utter squalor.

On the edge of Bakersfield, which produces eight per cent of the world's oil, a fairly large Negro population lives amid a dump heap. This is an extremely hot place, but the Negroes occupy quarters utterly devoid of trees. Their houses are small and bare, sitting in a desert.

Now why are these Negroes here? Did they come to live off of rich California? Oh, no! They were brought here by the whites to work, to pick cotton, to create wealth. And they do work, they do pick cotton, they do create wealth, streams of wealth. They help produce Kern County's cotton, which has no superior.

Let us go a little further on, to Weed Patch. This is actually the name of a town. Sign posts along the road say, "So many miles to Weed Patch." The town itself is little more than a cross road. It has a saloon, a store, two churches, a mill, and a settlement of tiny wooden cabins sitting in a dreary, barren, sun-baked, shadeless plain. These hot, bare huts are inhabited by white Americans, by field workers from Oklahoma, Texas, and other parts of the dust bowl. They came here to pick crops and they do pick when they can find work. The chief source of California's wealth comes from crops. Some years they bring in as much as $800,000,000. In addition, these crops support at least a third of California's splendidly developed industry. Half the income of California's 6,900,000 people comes from the soil.

It is no exaggeration to say that a large share of California's prosperity depends on men inhabiting such shacks. A publication of the Chamber of Commerce states that "California is the leading industrial and agricultural State of the West"; but without these men and women, it would not be. Official data show that the average yearly income for each Californian is $718, compared with a general U. S. average of $522. These men and women help produce that high income. There are no fewer than 200,000 such agricultural workers in the State, more than half of whom are native born white Americans, who have recently come here from the Middle West.

What kind of people are they? If words have any meaning at all, they are among the most genuine and worthy of Americans. They are the children of homesteaders. They once owned farms—till their fields blew away. They are exactly the people for whom the American Republic was founded, for whom the Constitution was made, with a preamble saying that men are created equal. Their fathers dreamed of a good America and went into the Middle West to own land, erect houses and build up a foundation for an independent republic. The parents were pioneers; the children and children's children are waifs.

**State a Family**

Why does such a situation exist in California? It is not because the people here are heartless. As a matter of fact, Californians are more socially-minded than most Americans. Their school system is marked by that very feature Schools here are designed to serve all the people. California's motto is that school taxes should be taken from places where the money is and spent in places where the children are. Forty-five per cent of California's land is owned by the State or the Federal Government, that is, by the people. In very few countries is there so much spiritual striving and such religious activity. In parts of California labor is unusually well treated.

The State has a tradition for radicalism. It is one of America's foremost home building and home-owning lands. In the distribution of automobiles, it leads the world, with a passenger car for every 2.8 people. Although a new State and a very large one, it has created excellent roads for all the people. Scores of thousands of Californians are organized in co-operatives which play a very decisive rôle. Public-minded organizations, notably women's societies, are responsible for converting many of California's most beautiful spots into public parks. Sport, recreational, and library facilities are accessible to almost everyone. There is much co-operation between the State and private enterprise. In very few other places is so much attention given to research, designed to raise the general standard of living. All these are notable examples of California's care for the whole California family, for its branch of the American family.

Generally speaking, little people live exceedingly well in California and millions of people here are working to enable them to live still better. But in spite of that a fifth of a million Americans here are outcasts.

**Land Industrialized**

The chief reason for this is the nature of California's agriculture. Farming here resembles a manufacturing plant. It is as a "factory in a field." It is "a business," requiring gigantic investments, and largely controlled by great capitalists. Many farms here are enormous in size, and their maintenance is extremely costly. Two per cent of them own one-fourth of the farm acreage, paying 36 per cent of agricultural wages, and receive 32 per cent of total crop values. One hundred and fifty thousand farms here bring in as much wealth as 500,000 in Texas. Nearly two-thirds are irrigated. A great amount of the most intricate farm machinery in the world is used. It costs as much to develop some irrigation projects here as to equip a steel factory. Also, much of the agricultural produce must be worked up in factories. There is very little real farm country in California. Over 90 per cent of the people live in cities.

**Big Ranches and Orchards**

You don't see many separate farmhouses. You see vast estates, great ranches, enormous cotton fields, boundless orchards. Two-fifths of all America's big farms are found here, "41 per cent of its large-scale dairy farms, 53 per cent of its great poultry farms, 60 per cent of the giant fruit farms." The 1,500,000 acres devoted to fruit raising here contain 60 per cent of America's giant orchards. Of course, they are factories. Only 608,000 of California's 6,940,000 people are engaged in agriculture. Some of them are owners of factories and banks, many others are being steadily squeezed out; 200,000 are almost paupers—homeless migrant workers.

California raises 215 different kinds of crops. Many ripen simultaneously, urgently requiring pickers and packers. In September, California needs 200,000 such workers; in January, 46,500. During much of the year these 200,000 are without income.

This problem, of course, cannot easily be solved. It is hard for an employer to give a worker a year's salary for a season's work. Moreover, the margin of farm prices is very low. Most Californian farmers are having a very hard time; they are being completely flattened out between the anvil of low prices and the hammer of labor costs. But it would be absurd to think the problem is insoluble.

# Village Celebrates Famed Hoax, Its 'Prehistoric' Giant of 1869

CARDIFF, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—This little village of 150 persons went about its routine business today after a celebration dedicated to one of the most famous hoaxes in history—the Cardiff giant of 1869.

The celebration last night, sponsored by the Tully Valley Grange, grew out of the placing of highway markers perpetuating the memory of the gypsum giant.

Dr. Paul M. Paine, Syracuse librarian who recounted details of the discovery of the phony prehistoric giant, told Cardiff residents "it's a story of a harmless fraud, a deception which never hurt anybody unless it was the men back of it, in whose statements nobody trusted thereafter."

Both the giant and the Syracuse speculators who promoted the affair and "planted" the monster wound up in the red. The giant now reposes in an Iowa warehouse, held for storage fees.

### Leisurely World Cruise

TUTUILA, American Samoa (AP)—Manned by Robert and John Westrem, the 30-foot yacht, Drifter, arrived from Tahiti Aug. 15, one year out of San Pedro, Calif., on a leisurely world cruise.

# Of All Things . . . !

### *Linguistic Difficulties*

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—The Prosecutor had the situation pretty well in hand—he thought.

In a minor trial the defendant could speak only broken English, but fluent Spanish. Two jurors, the defense attorney and the Prosecutor could speak Spanish. So the witness was interrogated in that language.

Judge John R. Himes couldn't understand a word of it.

Suddenly the Prosecutor jumped up with "I object" in English.

"I don't even know what the question is," Judge Himes smiled.

The lawyers went back and translated several minutes' testimony. English—and broken English—was used for the remainder of the trial.

### *Looking Ahead*

CARTHAGE, Ind. (AP)—To be sure of having plenty of time, the Ripley Township Historical Society has started planning the bicentennial of this central Indiana town of 1,000 population.

Committees will be appointed—in the full expectation that sooner or later vacancies will have to be filled.

The bicentennial will be in the year 2034.

### *A Union Fish*

WILDWOOD, N. J. (AP)—A fish with a union label was caught by Harry Lloyd of Philadelphia.

Stuck to the scales of the 3½-pound flounder was the label of an American Federation of Labor union.

### *Family Chain Letter*

AUSTIN, Minn. (AP)—The family of the Rev. J. A. Schmidt, 13 of them, has a chain letter all its own. Twenty-three years ago his sister, Mary, a missionary in China lonesome for family news, started a letter which went from relative to relative, each adding a bit, until it got back to Mary.

Now the letter goes from China to California, Oregon, Canada, Montana, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky, and back to China.

### *Why, Governor*

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—You don't have to heckle an Oklahoma City policeman twice.

A few days ago a motorist dared a traffic officer to tag Gov. Leon Phillip's car for double-parking. The officer did and the Governor's chauffeur, Bert Steffee, paid a $1 fine.

Motorcycle Officer Harvie Housh saw the Governor's car later again double-parked. He slapped a ticket on it. Mr. Steffee paid again.

### *Hot Dogs to Get Baths*

CHICAGO —The highly edible hot dog, which disappears down the throats of Americans at the rate of four and a half billion a year, took another step toward the ambrosia class Aug. 16.

Food chemists of a meat packing concern announced they had discovered a bath of fresh pineapple juice makes the casings tenderer, so that's what they'll get from now on.

### Georgia County Economizes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA—The recent investigation into Fulton County financial affairs which resulted in plans to drop operation of county-owned automobiles now discloses that four of the five County Commissioners have received county-paid service and fueling of their private automobiles—at a cost of $827.33 in six months. In addition, 93 county employees, largely of the county police force, have had their house telephones paid for by the county. Fourteen of these have now been notified that this practice will be discontinued at once, saving the county about $500 per year.

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# Rents Rise as Refugees Fill Foreign Areas of Shanghai

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI — Steadily rising rentals in both foreign areas of Shanghai have indicated a continuing pressure of population under wartime conditions. A census of the French Concession has just been completed and it confirms this, showing that this largely residential area has trebled in population since 1936.

The present total is around 1,300,000, including 28,000 foreigners. In 1936, the population was only 378,000, including 23,400 foreigners. Most of the increase took place in 1937, with the influx of Chinese refugees after the outbreak of hostilities in August of that year. The police have compiled figures on various localities and find that in the Avenue Foch district, for example, the increase was 379.3 per cent.

It is a curious experience to ride along the southern boundary of the Concession, threading one's way through a thronged street at the edge of a creek which is the boundary between French territory and the Chinese district of Nantao, and to see only war-shattered buildings and deserted streets a stone's-throw distant. There is no free passage, because walls and barbed-wire run along the whole boundary, and the occasional bridge gates are locked and backed by barbed-wire entanglements all the way across the bridges.

What the Settlement and Concession have gained in population has been offset by the devastated Chinese municipal districts all around, notably in the formerly industrial area of Chapei, which rapidly recovered from its 1932 damage but which now lies almost as it was when the fighting stopped nearly two years ago. Better-class Chinese with funds do not care to invest in territory occupied by the Japanese, and there has been a tremendous factory growth within the foreign areas. Refugee camps, however, still contain about 40,000 unemployed, and over 10,000 newly arrived Central Europeans complicate the position.

# Union Wages for Convicts Sought in British Prisons

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OXFORD, England — Trade-union cards and trade-union wages for prisoners, the dole on release, and cinema visits for Borstal boys, were some of the "demands" for prisoners made by magistrates and probation officers who attended the summer school of the Howard League for Penal Reform here recently.

If a man is expected to live a normal life when he comes out of prison, he should not be made to live an abnormal life inside prison walls, Commander F. P. Foster, Governor of Parkhurst Prison, declared. He advocated making use of the prisoner's services while in prison and outlined a scheme which he felt would be beneficial to the prisoner and to the State.

**Training Prison**

Men, when first sentenced to penal servitude, he said, should go to a training prison, where they would be trained to work machines for production of clothing and boots for the Government. If they went back for another sentence, they would be sent to a factory prison and be paid at trade-union rates on condition they became members of a union. The output of the factory, Commander Foster said, should be bought by the Government, one of the largest buyers of such commodities in the world.

Commander Foster also advocated that each prisoner on his release from prison should receive a stamped insurance card to enable him to get unemployment benefit. Some persons held this was paying to keep a man out of prison, he said, but when the cost of keeping a man in prison (computed to be about £1 3s. 6d. a week) was compared with the cost of maintaining him outside, he thought it would be agreed the money was well spent.

**Reclamation of Youth**

In considering training for Borstal boys, at the same conference, Commander D. N. Venables, Governor of Oxford Prison, said the touchstone for any activity in these schools must be: Will it help to do anything toward the reclamation of the boy? If not, he felt it would not be worth doing.

As an example of activity of doubtful value he instanced the performance of plays. Most of the boys, he felt, already had too much sense of the dramatic and too much love of the limelight.

The theory of making the punishment fit the individual was dealt with by Dr. Paul Cornil, Inspector-General of Prisons in Belgium. Justice, he said, must not only punish but must also apply measures adjusted to the needs of the criminal and protect society against further crime. It was necessary, therefore, he said, to understand the personality of the delinquent.

# Coughlin Parade Is Called Off

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—A parade by the so-called Social Distributors, followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest, of Detroit, scheduled here tomorrow, has been called off following a flood of protests against the demonstration received by the Police Department. Announcement of the cancellation was made by Lawrence J. Kilpatrick, its organizer, after he had conferred with officials of the Police Department with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin over long distance telephone.

# Gorton Interests To Have Fish Plant In New Brunswick

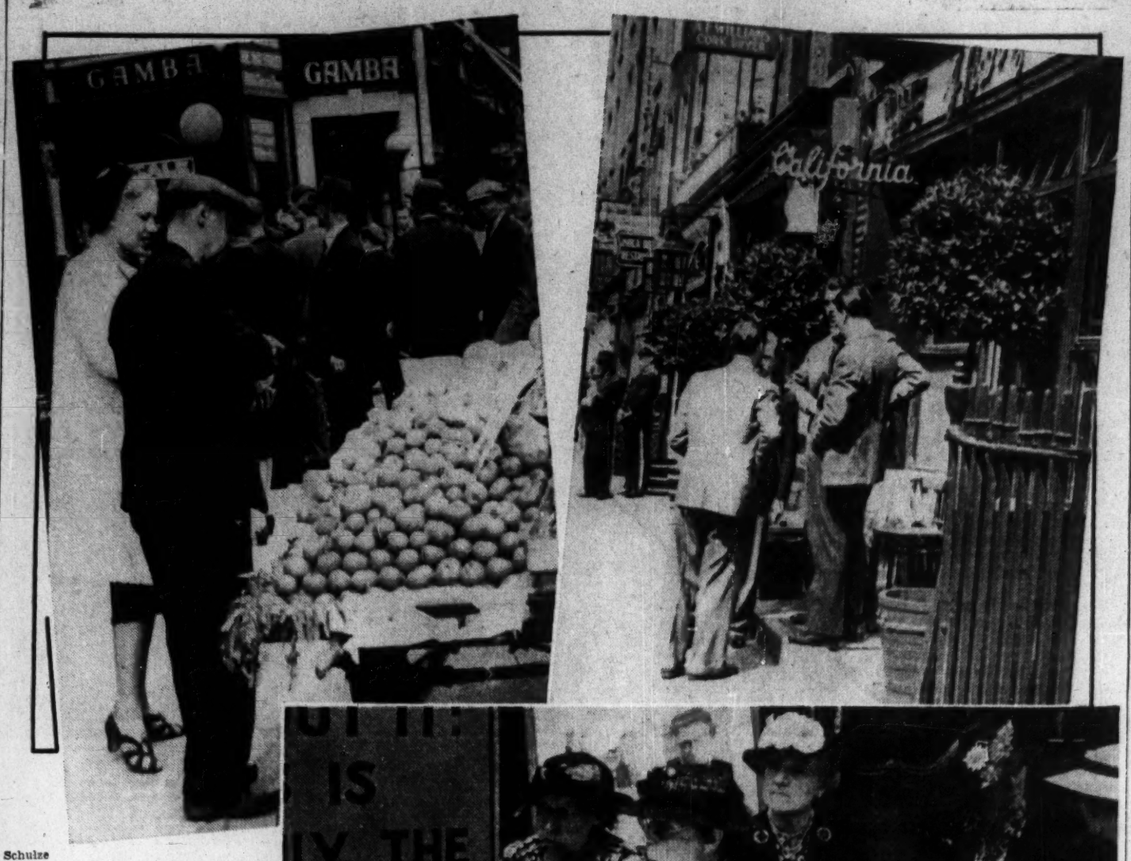
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 18 (CP)—Construction of a fish processing plant capable of a daily output of more than 50,000 pounds of frozen cod fillets will be started at Caraguet before Sept. 1, Premier A. A. Dysart of New Brunswick has announced.

The factory will be established through an agreement between the Province and Gorton Pew (New Brunswick) Ltd., subsidiary of the Gorton Pew fish interests of Gloucester, Mass. It will cost about $200,000 of which the Province has guaranteed three-quarters up to a maximum guarantee of $150,000, the Premier said.

Mr. Dysart predicted that the new establishment would change the whole economy of New Brunswick's north shore, which has suffered since 1935 through the loss of Italian and Spanish markets for salt and smoked fish.

The Gorton Pew company is expected also to freeze and can small fruits and vegetables for foreign markets, he said.

# *In Soho Before Curtainrise*




Schulze

**To Take Home**
**Actress in 'walk-on' part shops for her food**

**Diners and 'Waiters'**

**Upper: Restaurant with tables outside, Paris style. Lower: Hoping to secure good seats when playhouse opens**

# Where Actors Compete With Knitting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Soho, London's famous "international" quarter tucked in between Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Oxford Street, is the center for people who like to amuse themselves and for people whose job it is to amuse others. It is a center of theaters, restaurants, and smart shops.

In front of each theater a prospective audience sits waiting for the doors to open. They do not stand in queues. Somebody long ago conceived the idea of the queue chair, which can be hired for a few pennies and which replaces the visitor until he arrives "in person" to take his ticket. Street artists have a business of their own here—they try to entertain the waiting people—and must compete for attention with papers, books, or knitting.

In the meantime, busy life goes on at the back of theaterland; actors and actresses, big stars, come in their elegant limousines; chorus girls by underground; musicians and technicians arrive; an atmosphere of expectancy hovers over Soho.

Near by are the restaurants—Spanish, Chinese, all kinds. Along through Dean, Greek, Frith, and Old Compton Streets, side by side, they extend. Once Soho was almost purely a French and Italian locality; now one can find restaurants representing nearly every country in the world. A look at the menu, and one knows where the proprietor comes from. There are Bodegas, Tavernes, Würstelstuben, und wiener Krapfenbäckereien. Each restaurant tries to keep its national character. It is a lesson in geography to look at the windows and decorations.

For people who cannot afford to have their dinner or supper in one of these restaurants, the evening market in Berwick Street offers its goods. There are a number of artists' clubs in Soho; and after theaters close, one sees on the way to them stage personalities of all degrees of acclaim.

# Area for Settlers Reported Found By New Guinea Patrol

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A plateau in the interior of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, considered to be suitable for settlement by Europeans, has been discovered by an official patrol which recently returned to Rabaul, the capital. Assistant District Officer Taylor, the leader of the patrol, described the area as "a second Kenya."

Sir Walter McNicoll, Administrator of the Territory, said that in the past 18 months the patrol had examined the unexplored portion of New Guinea between Mount Hagen and the border of Dutch New Guinea. About 20,000 square miles of country had been examined, much of which is a continuation of a central plateau discovered in 1933 by a previous expedition.

Many new natives and some fine country had been discovered by this earlier expedition, and it was believed that when a road had been made from the coast, the uplands would absorb thousands of European settlers. The highland natives were described as having a superior culture. The soil was of good quality, as was shown by the dense population of one river area.

By further report, one section of the patrol, numbering 250 natives and three white officials, crossed the Victor Emmanuel Range at 11,500 feet.

# Big Lift and Bulk Load Set For British Army Helicopters

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Having developed the autogyro for Army co-operation, British Government air experts are turning their attention to the development of the helicopter, which with its motor-powered windmill "vanes" can climb vertically.

A twin-motored helicopter, able to climb "like an elevator" at 38 feet a second, and to carry 50 passengers at a forward speed of more than 230 miles per hour, is planned by Oskar von Asboth, Hungarian inventor, who is now under contract to the British Air Ministry.

Under his contract, Herr von Asboth, who in former years has also worked in Germany, is to hold himself at the disposal of the Government for two years. He is to build a preliminary experimental machine for the Air Ministry, which is to have a motor of less than 200 horsepower. It is expected to climb vertically to a height of 11,000 feet in 18 minutes, which is said to be nearly 10 times as fast as the climbing rate of any helicopter yet built.

The inventor is also planning a "fighter" helicopter, which would be able to climb vertically twice as fast again. As far as the Air Ministry is concerned, Herr von Asboth's most interesting design is for a large troop-carrying helicopter. This machine would, it is claimed, have an important bearing on military strategy if developed in large numbers. It would be able to land and to take off in any open space as large as itself. Consequently the transport of troops by air, it is stated, would no longer be conditioned by the finding of suitable landing fields Furthermore the dumping of troops by parachute, as developed in Russia and Germany, would for the same reasons be outmoded.

In Herr von Asboth's helicopter, two rotors are used co-axially. That is to say, they are set one above the other on the same standard. Their hubs are described as "four function" hubs. Three of the functions are performed automatically by the hubs themselves; the fourth gives the pilot such control that he may tilt the rotors to secure forward speed and may tilt them in any direction to vary the line of descent when the engine has stopped.

# France Builds Observatory

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

FORCALQUIER, France—Work has been practically completed on the new French National Observatory, located in Provence, which is claimed to be the largest in Europe, and second only to that on Mount Wilson in California.

For more than a decade, a committee of French astronomers and physicists sought an appropriate site upon which to build this observatory and the choice fell, three years ago, upon the Provencal town of Forcalquier in the Basses Alpes Department of the French Alps. It was chosen, first, because of its altitude, over 2,000 feet; secondly because of the unusual clarity of the atmosphere; thirdly, because of the excellent weather which the region enjoys practically every day of the year.

French natural scientists who supervised its construction claim it will be the "most favored observatory in the world," since 250 "observation nights" will be available every year.

## Anti-Gambling Drive Launched in Michigan

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, crusader against vice and drinking, is aiming to wipe out organized gambling in Michigan.

He has ordered State Police to seek evidence of gambling violations, arrest operators of illegal gambling devices, and confiscate equipment. The action followed a threat by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission to revive its "flying squadron" if necessary to prevent gambling or operation of slot machines on premises of licensed liquor sellers.

# British Palestine Program Put Up to League Council

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (AP)—The League of Nations Mandates Commission yesterday withheld approval of Great Britain's plan to make Palestine an Arab-dominated State.

Reporting to the League of Nations Council, the seven members of the Mandates Commission agreed unanimously the new British policy put forth in the May 17 White Paper was a complete reversal of the usual interpretation of the British mandate.

Four of the seven said they could not sanction such an about-face limiting Jewish immigration to the Holy Land. The other three, however, declared they considered the change in interpretation of mandate responsibilities was justified by changes in the Palestine situation.

**Issue Up to Council**

Because of this split, the Commission passed to the League Council meeting next month the decision to approve or disapprove of the plan.

The three who supported the British position were a Briton, a Frenchman, and a Portuguese—Lord Hankey, Augustin Giraud, and Count Franco de Penha-Garcia, respectively.

The four Commissioners who "did not feel able to state that the policy of the White Paper was in conformity with the mandate" were nationals of Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, and The Netherlands. These were, respectively, Dr. William E. Rappard, Dr. Pierre Orts, Mlle. Valentine Dannevig, and Baron Frederick Mari van Asbeck.

Members serve as individuals and not as representatives of their countries.

**Britain Seeks Approval**

Included in the Committee report was a letter from the British Foreign Office indicating Britain would use the unsettled Palestine situation as an argument before the Council to gain final approval of its policy. Britain administers Palestine under a League mandate and the League must sanction any change in its terms.

Zionist delegates said they were "not optimistic that the Council, under Britain's thumb, would dare to voice disapproval of British policy."

The Commission's report, however, was considered in Zionist circles as an important gain in their campaign to arouse public opinion against the White Paper and cause Britain to adopt a new policy.

**Zionist Appeal**

The Zionist Congress is appealing directly to the Council to reject the British plan.

The Jewish appeal as read before the Congress Aug. 17 by Dr. Nahum Goldmann of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, declared: "It would appear the only set of political considerations which the mandatory government deems worthy of the Council's attention is that arising from the attitude of those leaders of the Palestine Arabs who have launched a terrorist campaign against the mandatory regime."

The statement expressed the hope "the Council as the international body in which ultimate control is vested will take a comprehensive view of all the political considerations relevant to the issue."

**Britain Seeks Approval**

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald stated he would go before the League of Nations Council in Geneva next month to try to win approval for the British Palestine plan, which the Mandates Commission refused to approve.

It was said no action would be taken until the Council's final decision has been laid before Parliament for full discussion.

Indications that Britain intends to fight for the plan were seen in a memorandum the Government sent to the League Council in reply to the Mandate Commission's report.

# Britain Firm, Maugham Says

QUEBEC, Aug. 18 (CP) — Every step that Germany takes against other nationalities than its own carries with it the germs of defeat, declared Lord Maugham, British Lord Chancellor and member of the Cabinet, at the Canadian Bar Association meeting here.

Feelings of nationality are stronger in Europe than ever before, he added, and every extension of German boundaries sows seeds of hatred and hope of rebellion.

"Sooner or later the German people may become aware of the hatred they are building against themselves and realize that a thirst for conquest can be assuaged at too great cost."

The British, said Lord Maugham, are slow to anger and slow to move, always apt to think the other side might have something to say for itself.

Germany, however, has achieved what seemed impossible. The British people had moved. The Government is firm in its position with a united people behind it and if Germany did not heed the frequent warnings there will be war.

"We know the cost," said Lord Maugham, "The destruction of our cities, the lives of thousands of innocent people. We have counted all that but we cannot stand by while Herr Hitler and whatever friends he may have proceed to eat up Europe and force on people who are not Germans a regime which they detest."

## Stamp Plan for Australia?

BRISBANE, Australia — Action taken by the United States to deal with the problem of surplus food production by free coupon distribution to needy people, has gained the interest of the Queensland Minister for Labor and Industry, Mr. Thomas A. Foley.

He believes that it would be feasible to put such a plan into operation here, and even suggests that if it were introduced at an Australian Premiers' Conference, it might be adopted on a Federal basis.

While gluts of food do not exist in Australia continuously, the suggested scheme of distributing surplus food to relief workers by means of colored stamps or coupons, as is being experimented with in the United States, could be used to meet sudden emergencies and thus avoid mass dumping.

Mr. Foley believes that such a plan would be of great benefit to primary producers as well as relief workers who, he said, never get enough good food to eat.

## School Pay Cuts Invalid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J.—Salary reductions for 221 Camden school teachers during the past two years have been held invalid by the State Supreme Court. The court action followed a move by Camden authorities to continue pay cuts for 1937-38 and 1938-39 under legislation which expired only July 1, 1937, and which was designed to aid municipalities during the economic depression.

## Autos in New Jersey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey had one passenger automobile for every five residents last year, as compared with a national average of one motor car for every 5.1 persons, Arthur Magee, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, reported.

Only New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and Michigan led New Jersey in the number of registrations. Employment stemming from the automobile industry here provided jobs for 196,543 persons last year.

Leaves now green will soon be turning to gold—then fall from sleepy branches to cover the earth; an earth now warm, but in a few weeks to be cooled by autumn's chilly breath. Winter and cold will follow.

**Arrange now for your next winter's fuel supply**

Before summer goes prepare for the time of cold. Consider your fuel requirements when landscapes will be white, and skiing the popular sport.

There is no escaping the fuel problem in northern climes, and thrifty householders may well take advantage of the lower prices prevailing on almost all types of fuel during the summer months.

Many fuel dealers are advertising special summer prices in The Christian Science Monitor. One of them, very likely, is in your own city.

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# Permanent Board to Vitalize Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

panded society: that it enhance human dignity, develop and apply the type of community life tending to elevate democratic citizenship and lay emphasis upon moral, ethical and spiritual principles of living.

**Federal Aid Again Up**

Other points underlined by various seminars were the necessity of Federal aid for education in various States in order to maintain a minimum degree of democratic literacy and a reaffirmation of the principle that freedom of teaching is a necessary condition for freedom of learning. Mention also was made of "the lack of reality in the subject matter and experience provided in many of our schools," and it stressed that "the education of today is not adequate to meet the problems of preparing for the economic phases of democratic citizenship."

A similar appeal for a greater emphasis on present-day problems in education came from John W. Studebacker, United States Commissioner of Education, who declared that unless people understand the source of their economic and social difficulties, they are likely in times of crisis to become easy prey for those who promise Utopias while offering scapegoats.

"Our organized education must be the instrumentality by which modern people may learn to make the machines run for the general welfare," he declared. "Unemployment, surpluses, foreign trade, social security, housing, money and credit, wages and hours, conservation of natural resources, taxation and purchasing power—these are fundamental matters requiring the constant attention of the schools and colleges."

**Must Include Adults**

Mr. Studebaker warned that education today must not be confined to persons of school age alone, but that effort must be made to bring an understanding of these problems to adults of voting age who are now determining the course America is to follow.

"The democracies can defeat the totalitarian regimes by the powerful and peaceful weapon of a success story—a story which can penetrate the most skillful censorship," he continued. "Nor will it be necessary to subsidize the spread of a democratic success story. The success of democratic peoples in meeting the new conditions of the Twentieth Century, attaining the good life which the new instruments have made possible, will constitute a convincing argument against all fanaticism."

Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, one-time Prime Minister of Great Britain and First Lord of the Treasury, another speaker, warned that democracies were not always the longest-lived among governments and that there was an ever-present danger that they would degenerate into license, followed closely by tyranny.

"A rotten spot in a democracy is like a bad apple in a barrel," he declared. "The bad doesn't take on goodness from the sound fruit around it, but it very quickly spreads its rot to the good fruit." "The first thing to remember in preserving a democracy is for everyone to do one's duty—by word, if one wished, but at least by example."

Earl Baldwin stressed that a knowledge of foreign affairs was essential today in preserving democracy.

**Herriot Sends Message**

Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who was to have attended the Congress, but was kept at home by the present European tension, sent a message of greeting in which he said that the democracy's threat lies in economic problems, unemployment, and poverty.

"The whole philosophy of action must be transformed," he wrote. "We shall succeed in doing so only if the Anglo-Saxon countries, overcoming certain possibly legitimate prejudices, will put their experience at the service of nations like ours, which have conceived democracy according to a notion more theoretical than practical. Before democracy can progress, it must be able to preserve its traditional position.

"Democracy is the only form of government capable of emphasizing the dignity of the human being, of giving him liberty and responsibility at the same time. I hope from your Congress will come a vigorous protest against this return to barbarism (in the totalitarian states)."

H. W. Prentis, Jr., Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers, took a slightly different view than that of most of the speakers, declaring that America was not a democracy, but a republic, and that there was great danger in democracy.

**All-American Council?**

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A 25-member "all-American council" to formulate a modern doctrine of American Democracy was proposed Aug. 16 by Paul C. Smith, General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Smith, who received national notice for his work in ending one of San Francisco's stubbornest labor disputes, recently returned from a Nation-wide survey during which he interviewed scores of persons while seeking material for his plan. The proposal was submitted in a series of four articles.

Picturing America as the world's only nation which can preserve the ideals of Democracy, Mr. Smith suggested President Roosevelt name 25 prominent individuals to the council, which he proposed would meet "primarily to establish a national unity of purpose by agreeing upon a modern doctrine of American Democracy, and to solve the problem of mass unemployment within the framework of the doctrine."

# Glass Gondola for Sea Bed Tested by Piccard in Lake

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—To ocean depths in a glass gondola is the newest adventure planned by Prof. August Piccard.

Professor Piccard, discarding steel, is convinced that sheets of laminated glass can be put together in sufficient number to withstand the strongest pressure to be met on the ocean bed.

To prove his theory a huge steel "operating" sphere and a smaller glass gondola are to be floated on the placid waters of a Swiss lake. The gondola is to go to the bottom, suspend to the sphere as if from a balloon.

"One ascends into the atmosphere by the simplest means," Professor Piccard declared, displaying his machinery. "One fills a bag with hydrogen, which is lighter than air, and one goes up. One drops a little ballast and one goes up still higher. To return to earth again one releases a little hydrogen, suspension is lost, and down one comes.

"It struck me," the Professor continued, "that a container full of oil would float a little underneath the surface. If I release some of the oil and replace it with water the container will sink; when I release some ballast the container will rise. There to hand is a means of getting to the bottom of the sea and up again without propelling machinery.

"I had intended using steel," he added, "but I found quite by chance during my tests that a small glass porthole, two inches thick, offered a greater resistance to pressure under which the steel sphere itself buckled."

**Hard Tests Undergone**

Further tests to which the glass was submitted were extreme. Pressure exceeding that which exists at a depth of five miles were soon passed. That, corresponding to seven miles was not considered sufficient, and now the glass has successfully withstood a pressure of 1,500 atmospheres, corresponding to a depth of nine miles.

Professor Piccard thus feels he now has the means of descending safely to the bottom of the sea, to probe the depths as he has probed the stratosphere in his balloon ascents.

The simple idea of the balloon enables him to dispense with any weighty chain connections to a surface ship. In any case, at the depths he finally intends to descend to, no chain would be strong enough, he says, to withstand the pressures encountered. The use of a special unbreakable glass is expected to give him undisturbed vision in every direction, an important consideration for directional movement, as once below, he would be more or less at the mercy of the currents.

Once the trials in still waters are over, the Professor proposes to explore the bed of the Pacific, and will attempt to reach the bottom of the Marianne Abyss, a cavity of 29,000 feet below the surface.

**Radio Contact Planned**

While under the sea he intends to keep in touch with his ship by radio and by colored rockets which he will fire off at intervals. These rockets, rushing to the surface, explode as soon as they come into contact with the air.

If he has room in his little sphere the Professor intends to install a television set, which would enable him to transmit by ultra-short waves to his surface ship pictures of the creatures which he expects to encounter at the bottom of the ocean.

The Professor has not yet decided what sort of oil he will use in the balloon section of the apparatus; but in the matter of ballast he has decided to use lead shot which will be contained in a small tank outside the gondola, and will be released, like the oil above, by inside electrical distant control. The gondola will be suspended by steel cables 35 feet below the float, a larger but much lighter sphere, which being always full of water and oil, will not require the same stressing to resist the enormous pressures to be encountered.

When observations are complete, the ballast will be released, and the balloon, rising to the surface, will be hauled on to the deck of the attendant ship.

# British Stiffen Tientsin Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

natories. It is also fully realized that Japan may retaliate by breaking off negotiations on policing the Tientsin concessions, by intensifying the blockade of the Concession itself and even extending it to Hong Kong, and perhaps by entering the Italo-German "pact of steel."

Whitehall does not expect Japan to take military action, but it is evident that this eventuality has not been excluded from calculations. Premier Chamberlain in his statement in the House of Commons just before Parliament went on vacation saw that the British fleet might have to go to the Far East.

There is reason to believe that if Japan were to tighten the Tientsin blockade, British residents would be withdrawn, though the police would presumably remain.

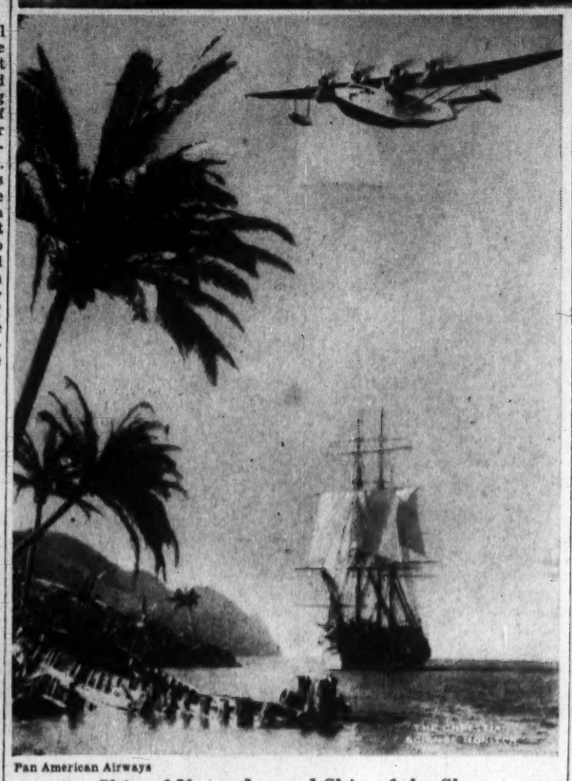
As far as concerns the question of the four Chinese held in connection with the assassination of a prominent pro-Japanese Chinese, it is reliably stated that the decision just announced makes no difference whatever to the British decision to hand them over to local Chinese authorities in accordance with the practice of the past two years.

This issue, however, has been complicated by an application for a writ of habeas corpus which is to be heard here Aug. 23 and by act of two Chinese residents of Hong Kong who with true Confucian politeness have accused themselves of the murder.

Tuesday's application will, it is stressed here, be heard solely on its legal merits. If the judge should decide that the men cannot legally be surrendered, it is taken for granted that Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, will be instructed to inform the Japanese Government to that effect.

In view of the gravity of the latest development it is understood that Lord Halifax laid the whole position before Mr. Arther Grunwood, deputy leader of the Labor Opposition, who called at the Foreign Office Aug. 16 and remained for 50 minutes. No doubt is felt by any observer that Labor really supports the Government in this matter.

# Panama Canal Opened Epoch in Travel



Pan American Airways

**Ship of Yesterday and Ship of the Sky**

# Grace Line's Exploits Share In Honors of Panama Canal

**Monitor Traveltalks**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ON BOARD S. S. SANTA CLARA—Tall-masted ships were still beating their way westward around Cape Horn when the original Santa Clara of the Grace Line was one of the first commercial ships to transit the Panama Canal after its formal opening 25 years ago, currently being celebrated.

Contrasted with 62 days under sail, and 38 by steamship from New York to Chile, the 16-day service by the Canal became of supreme importance to South America's west coast.

The original Santa Clara gave way to today's Santa Clara, just as the square-rigged ships of the straits gave way to steamers, and the Straits of Magellan to the Canal.

On the deck of this ship 25 years after the Panama Canal bisected a hemisphere, the beginnings of the House of Grace, or Casa Grace, as it is known in South America, seem woven into the fabric of inter-American relations. This pioneer of transportation by sea and air did not begin in the United States, although its headquarters have long been in New York. Casa Grace began with an Irish immigrant to Peru, starting in business aboard a supply ship among the guano boats off the Chincha Islands.

**Assisted Irish Colonists**

Pablo Vivero's "Store for Naval Articles" gave William R. Grace his apprenticeship in South American commerce and ways of the sea. It was about the year 1850 that James Garce and his young son came to Callao, port for Lima. Their mission was of peculiar interest in view of today's various movements for the settlement of Europeans in South America. James Grace had been commissioned to assist a colony of Irish farmers who had settled near Callao.

The colony later dispersed, but meanwhile William Grace—in time to become twice Mayor of New York City—had joined John Bryce in his business of supplying the great fleet of sailing vessels which came from all parts of the world for Peruvian guano, one of the richest natural fertilizers and the basis of Peru's early prosperity.

Soon the modest firm of Bryce, Grace & Co. appeared. William Grace branched out on his own initiative. He chartered ships to enter the guano trade, and so laid the keel of the Grace Line, with its modern fleet of ships and its air line from Cristobal in the Canal Zone to Santiago, Chile, and across the Andes to Buenos Aires.

**New York Office Opened**

Coming to New York in 1866, William Grace left the shipping business in charge of his brother, Michael P. Grace. A New York office was opened, and only then Casa Grace began to shift its center of gravity to the United States.

In those days the west coast of South America was isolated to a degree hard to imagine now that the Canal makes unnecessary the long voyage around the bulge of Brazil and the icy reaches of Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan.

Machinery had to be carried south to start mining enterprises in Chile, Bolivia, Peru. At the same times the beginnings of today's luxury tourist cruises began when Grace ships carried passengers traveling for the fun of it.

By 1890 the demands for speed found steam replacing sail around the Horn. Grace in that year established the first regular steamship service from New York to Chile, 38 days.

Rails and locomotives for railways across the Andes between Chile and Argentina were hauled. The famous Peruvian Central Railway, highest standard gauge line in the world rising to nearly 16,000 feet, and the Peruvian Southern from Callao to Cuzco, ancient Inca capital, owed their supplies to these early ships.

**Varied Lines of Enterprise**

As Casa Grace expanded, it entered many lines of enterprise, including banking. Its South American industries today include Plantations in Colombia and Ecuador; two sugar factories and three cotton mills in Peru; woolen, cotton, mining, and other interests in Chile; hungsten, tin, and flour activities in Bolivia; and even a chain of retail grocery stores! Total Grace employees average around 14,000.

At a moment when the old Pacific Mail faced oblivion, Grace stepped in to aid its reorganization. This line that started on a supply ship bobbing off the Chinchas has taken part in most of the shipping history up and down the California and Central American coasts, not to mention the current weekly sailings of cruise ships around the Caribbean.

When aviation brought the next step in travel speed and comfort, Grace read the signs early. Working with Pan American Airways, the Panagra, or Pan American-Grace Airways was formed in 1928. With extensions, it now carries passengers and mail from Cristobal in the Canal Zone to Santiago in Chile, and across the Andes to Buenos Aires.

The Panama Canal on its 25th anniversary means much to this veteran South American ship and air line, and through it, to both of the Americas.

**Five Cargo Vessels**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission awarded Aug. 18 to the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J., a contract for the construction of five cargo vessels of the C-1 design on a bid of $1,909,000 each. The vessels will be used on Lykes Lines between Western Gulf ports and Great Britain.

**The Modern Santa Lucia**

# Double Taxation In World Trade Shows Decrease

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Progress made for avoiding international double taxation and fiscal evasion, from the simple agreements of the nineteenth century to the complicated conventions which today form the basis of treaties between about 60 nations, is outlined in a report made by Mitchell B. Carroll, American member of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations.

When international fiscal experts first met some 20 years ago, there were no generally recognized limits of tax jurisdiction, and tax claims of different countries overlapped, resulting in hardship upon international enterprises. The report shows that various League committees have analyzed the effects of this double taxation, and have reduced the number of bases for taxation to domicile and source.

Accordingly, the fiscal domicile of individuals and corporations has been defined.

Furthermore, sources have been separated and defined.

While practical methods for preventing double taxation of different classes of income have been worked out, co-operation by nations against fiscal evasion has been somewhat difficult to obtain, and it is thought that bi-lateral conventions are the only possible remedy at present. The 60-odd fiscal treaties in operation between countries today are mostly treaties between continental European countries; the exceptions are France and Sweden, which have made general conventions with the United States.

Of extra-European countries, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Japan, and the United States have been parties to agreements with European states on shipping profits; Canada and New Zealand have entered into agreements dealing with business conducted through agents.

# Finland Offers Summer Camps At Small Cost

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINGSFORS, Finland—The summer may be short in Finland, but it is considerably enhanced for the working people by extensive arrangements, notably by the city government of Helsingsfors, to provide working-class families with inexpensive vacation facilities. However slender one's means may be in Helsingsfors there is no difficulty in arranging for at least an agreeable week end.

A Finland vacation ranges from three weeks to three months. The ordinary working man has, at most, four weeks, the foreman six weeks, and the manager or owner 12 weeks. It was in order to cope with these varied periods that the Finnish summer camp program was initiated.

The first camp was a make-shift affair on a site near Helsingfors. Later, the city provided four sites, on three of which tented camps were to be set up. A typical summer camp, which remains open from May 1 to Sept. 15, is Kivinokka, occupying a rocky site covered with pines and birches. Anyone is free to pitch a tent on the site. The camp has one shop, which sells all the ordinary necessities. No alcohol is allowed.

Living in camp is inexpensive. The ground is free, and collapsible huts, that can be taken home and used again next year, cost no more than $18 to $19. Mattresses and cooking utensils are brought from home.

Excellent as these camps are, it was found, as time went on, that there was need for something more in the nature of a permanent summer colony rather than of a holiday camp. Therefore the city laid out plans at Herttoniemi, consisting of land measuring between 600 and 700 square yards, on which anybody could build.

# Kuhn and Bridges on Stand; A Study in U. S. Contrasts

**By Richard L. Strout**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Two contrasting investigations are being made in America today with the continent between them; one in Washington of the German-American Bund, exemplified by Fritz Kuhn, German-born "Führer," and the other in California, of Harry Bridges, Australian-born waterfront labor leader.

In methods, subjects, and witnesses, let alone geography, these hearings could hardly be farther apart and still be in the United States. Yet large numbers of Americans who read about them have an uncomfortable feeling of disquiet that shares a good deal in common over the rival hearings. Both are making front pages in newspapers, both involve extreme positions in their respective field, and both have as prototypes men who are not native born.

**Girl on Stand**

The Dies Committee superseded Mr. Kuhn today as witness with Miss Helen Vooros of Brooklyn, N. Y., who told of experiences in Germany as a member of the German-American Bund's youth movement. But for a contrasting study of methods of the Dies Committee and that conducted by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, acting as Master in the Bridges deportation hearing, the two days' questioning of Mr. Kuhn presents the case.

The chief difference is that Dean Landis has a limited field of investigation. He seeks to discover specifically if Mr. Bridges is a Communist and if he advocates overthrow of the Government. The testimony is held to the point. It is presented quietly. Respective witnesses are held to order. First one side is heard and then the other. Dean Landis acts in a judicial capacity. He asks specific questions and enforces strict replies.

In the very nature of the case, the Dies Committee must act differently. It is in the position of a grand jury rather than a kind of court. So far as it has a definite objective that appears to be to discover if there are direct connections between the Bund and the German Government. But members are interested in all sorts of ramifications of the main issue. This broad, dragnet inquiry is frequent method of collectinginformation by Congress. It is usually known as a "fishing excursion." It is capable of great service and great abuse, depending upon the way in which it is run.

**Criticism Aroused**

Considerable criticism developed around the method of the Dies Committee last year, and in partial acknowledgement of it the Committee now has employed a counsel, Rhea Whitley, who is supposed to ask questions and to guide proceedings. So far, however, the presence of the counsel has not greatly altered matters. There are four or five eager Congressmen, as contrasted to the one Mr. Landis, and they are anything but judicial by nature. They are all eager to be heard, and they are developing a subject which has roused their intense emotion.

Another distinction between the two widely separated hearings is that Mr. Landis is now conducting the only investigation of Mr. Bridges, whereas the Dies Committee is only one of three groups investigating Mr. Kuhn and his organization.

Mr. Kuhn is under investigation on charges of larceny and misappropriating Bund funds in New York. It also develops that he is under the eye of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thus it is not as though the "Führer" would escape investigation if the Dies Committee had failed to call him. On the other hand, it is doubtful if any other investigation could give the facts such wide prominence and such a definite nature as a congressional investigation.

**Challenge Issued**

The first day's hearings developed into a challenge to fisticuffs amid loud and angry scenes. In the midst of an emotional atmosphere, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, asked:

"And the aims of the Bund—are they not the same as the aims and ideals of the Nazi Government?"

"That," shouted Mr. Kuhn, "is a lie—a flat lie."

"You can't call me a liar!" shouted Mr. Starnes rising and making a move to reach the witness.

"Sit down, Joe!" shouted Mr. Dies, banging his gavel.

The views of reporters differ on what followed. To a number of them it seemed that Mr. Starnes had a clear path to the witness, and looked around rather uncomfortably for someone to halt his advance. In other words, there was a certain unrealism in the scene. At any rate Mr. Starnes sat down soon afterwards, and the turbulent questioning went on.

As another instance, during an interval in the hearing there was a period in which it seemed to be a contest between the Chairman or the witness as to who could shout loudest. Their cries intermingled. Mr. Dies repeated again and again the unequivocal charge that the Chicago Bund correspondence, destroyed on Mr. Kuhn's order, was with official Nazi agencies in Germany. Mr. Kuhn just as flatly denied it. Neither man offered proof. When the shouts were all over the situation stood where it had at the beginning.

August FUR Sales

Many apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are now announcing their August sales of fur coats. This perennial event is made even more interesting with the advent of air conditioning in many fur departments, so that women may try on their next winter's coats in comfort. Watch for August Fur Sale announcements of your local advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# The College Girl Establishes Her Own Styles

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## For Campus and Class She Picks Favorites: They Become 'Style'

### Eastern Campuses See Accent on Trimness. Slacks Popular in West. Colors Bright But Not Flashy

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The college girl is arbiter of her own fashions. She takes what she likes and leaves what fails to suit her. The distinctiveness of her taste earmarks for campus, classroom, and extra-curricular events certain costumes and items in the various categories of women's apparel, and lo! they become college styles.

Each year she accepts with enthusiasm, one might almost say with excitement, certain trends. This fall, for example, she sponsors, as alternatives to sweaters, shirts worn tails out. The one illustrated in brilliant red flannel and exactly copied from a fireman's model, is an extremely popular number. She wants her blouses to be either fitted jackets or mannish shirts. Her necklines she finishes with little Eton collars (but no bows), except when she prefers jewelry. She proclaims the virtues of corduroy and favors suede. And she zippers hoods onto her coats, shirts, and dresses.

**Match-or-Mix Units**

The match-or-mix theme is still in the running, but has slowed its pace. For the skirts that help to build these heterogeneous ensembles light wool of the jersey type, spun rayons, and velveteen are the recurrent fabrics. The silhouette has a swinging motion, achieved by pleats, gores, or a bias or circular cut. For trim, man-tailored shirts-tie silks are liked, and may show neat little motifs, plaids or checks. Stripes occur occasionally but are fading out of the picture. Yokes are a prevalent style-point and sleeves are smartest when long. Peppy pockets, often slanting, are placed high up, and an attached but removable hood is a ubiquitous symbol of 1939-40, convenient in drafty classrooms or in lieu of a hat or umbrella, but, to a great extent, merely an enthusiasm supported by the charm they give to the countenance.

The most attractive sweater sets are executed in shetland-type wool or angora. The slip-on wears a crew neck and short sleeves, its companion is a cardigan and is often bound with ribbon, velveteen, or braid, which gives to it an up-to-the-minute dated look, which is seconded by the fact that it is longer than last year's model. Such sets are, of course, available in all the fashionable colors, among which "burnt sugar," which resembles in hue red fox fur, is gay and interesting. Sponsored, too, are bulky sweaters, selected in sizes much too large for the wearer and called "sloppies." On the whole, the college girl this fall is inclined toward a trim appearance, but sloppies are a release when the standard becomes just unbearable!

**Slacks, Too**

Slacks, too, are a campus unit in the match-or-mix sartorial architecture. They are made high and tight in the waistband and wide at the ankle or wherever they terminate, which is sometimes midway down the calf. They employ corduroy, classic woolens, men's-wear flannel, and tweeds and frequently select high colors, bright plaids, and gaudy mixtures; but they do not eschew discreet greys and browns.

Accessory jackets are exciting college pabulum and in many cases wear hoods. Various types incite to prolific purchases. A muddy jacket called a "muddler" has great appeal. It wears wide revers and patch pockets and often appears in wool jersey. Wool chinchilla is used to fashion mess and little-boy jackets, the latter with double-breasted rows of brass buttons, just like little brother's overcoat. Bulky jackets of lambskin, white or brightly dyed, have a Baby Bunting atmosphere. Fuzzy jackets of brushed wool jersey and cardigans of natural camel's hair, lined with cravenetted wool gabardine are adequate until the snows of winter. The old blazer has slid down time's ladder from grandmother's day and will paint campuses with gay stripes.

The girl who decides to have only one long cloth coat is best served by a reefer, for this has formality enough for almost any occasion. It is most formal in monotone dark woolen—black, brown, or green, let us say. But it can be had in exciting plaids and luscious mixtures in tweeds. The topcoat that accompanies three-piece suits is a valuable garment and is sometimes made with an extra lining that can be zippered in. Often these linings are plaids and sometimes fur. Great-coats of camel's hair, double-breasted and with belted backs, are thoroughly collegiate. Some of them are reversible and lined with rain-proofed gabardine.

A very wise professor once said, "There is no such thing as bad weather, only bad dressing for the weather." College girls are prepared to dress well for rainy hours, as can be seen by our illustration of a sou'wester, and colored rubber Gloucester hat with matching rubber boots.

**Hats and Shoes**

Hats for every-day wear are casual, most of them classics of the Dunlop or Knox types with tucked or stitched crowns and streamers or else bands of suède or braided leather. A trifle more formality is given to these simple shapes when they are turned up into profile silhouettes. The postilion cloche is another possibility, and berets, worn pushed back and rimmed with grosgrain, are usually becoming to young faces. All of them come in the glowing colors of the fall. Stocking caps are a 1939-40 novelty, first cousins once removed of the hoods, very neat and imprisoning to wayward locks, but pushed back so as to leave the hair soft on the forehead.

British brogues in antique-finish calf and crepe soles are high style for casual college wear. Probably they will not sell, however, in as large volume as the classic brown-and-white and black-and-white saddle model, a favorite for many seasons. "Dutch Boys" bereft of their wooden soles, but retaining their blunt toes, are expected to score a big success. Leather-soled moccasins in bright colors, called papoose slippers, are slated for minority prestige acceptance. A new, square-toed last with alligator fore and quarters and elastic vamp is an excellent classroom model, as is also the natural tan oxford with crepe soles, and the alligator sabot with walled last (moccasin-like structure) and an instep strap of stitched suède. High ties and stepins of the classic types in solid blacks, blues and browns are supplanting the fancy lasts.

Velveteen bootees, called "Bunny Scuffs," with white, embroidered cuffs, and a corduroy oxford are favorite lounging shoes.

Anne Wassell

**1. Sweaters and skirts are still favorites for campus wear. Companion sweaters of shetland wool in all colors will be seen. 2. An arrival suit. Serviceable also for off-campus daytime expeditions all autumn. The frock is of sheer wool and the skirt pleated below a long snug hipline. The small felt sailor wears a fantasy bird. 3. Fireman's shirt in brilliant red flannel, worn with tails out over a gray flannel skirt. Pearl buttons delineate the yoke. 4. A gay outfit for a dark day. Rainbow plaid skirt, neutral sweater, neutral gabardine raincoat lined with the same plaid as the skirt and furnished with pockets big enough to shelter books. Red Gloucester hat and high red rubber boots. 5. Coat with an accessory, removable kidskin jacket. 1 and 5, Lord and Taylor. 2, 3, and 4, Saks Fifth Avenue.**

Anne Wassell

**A campus and classroom two-piece dress with cardigan top of fuzzy wool contrasted with skirt. Brown with aqua or blue with wine. From Lord and Taylor.**

## For Informal Parties

For a buffet supper or other informal party, you might like to try these recipes from Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

**Lobster Salad**

Put in mixing bowl
1 cup lobster meat cut in dice, add
1 cup cauliflower or celery cut fine
3 tablespoons capers
1 teaspoon chives cut in tiny pieces with scissors
1 teaspoon parsley chopped
2 hard cooked eggs sliced
¼ cup chili sauce
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
3 tablespoons mayonnaise and
¼ cup French dressing. Toss together until well blended, add
Salt to taste and serve in
Lettuce cups garnished with
Watercress.

**Squash Layer Rolls**

Mix
½ cup mashed winter squash
½ cup softened shortening
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt and
1 egg and beat until light. Dissolve
1 yeast cake in
¼ cup lukewarm water, add to
½ cup lukewarm milk, then add to squash mixture. Add
2 cups sifted flour, mix thoroughly and add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Toss on floured cloth and knead. Let rise until double in bulk, knead lightly and chill until required. Roll dough ¼ inch thick, brush with
Melted butter, fold double, again brush with
Melted butter and fold again. Cut out with 1½ inch cutter. Put 3 circles on edge in small greased muffin pans. Let rise until light and bake 15 minutes at 450° F.

**Cucumber Sandwiches**

Spread circles of
Bread with
Mayonnaise and cover with thin slices of
Pared cucumber, from which center has been removed. Fill hollow with any
Savory spread or with a rosette of
Mayonnaise or a
Cocktail shrimp and place a tiny sprig of
Parsley or
Watercress in the center of each.

## Household Hints

**Smoothing Out the Edges**

When there are rough or sharp places on china, glass, or crockery, I rub these places smooth with very coarse sandpaper.

Mrs. E. P. S., Oregon

**Toe First**

I put socks and stockings through wringer toes first to avoid leaving lint in the toes. It squeezes the dirty water out. I also put aprons, overalls, or anything with pockets, through bottoms first to squeeze dirty water out of pockets.

Mrs. B. C., Pennsylvania

**Flavors French Dressing**

I pour one pint of hot vinegar over two bunches of mint, and let stand an hour or so, and then strain. It is tasty to use in making French dressing.

Mrs. N. R. M., Minnesota

## Set the Table With Summer

There is something about the tinkle of ice in tall glasses, the gentle swish of crisp greens as they are tossed lightly about in a chilled bowl, the glorious color notes of the fruits of the season, that bid us set our tables with summertime. Most certainly styles in foods, as in frocks, change with the season. The daily three meals, like people, cannot always wear the same clothes.

Crisp, cool and colorful—is the dress our tables should wear. This suggests a bowl of salad greens, slim green wedges of avocado, balls of orange hue scooped out of a cantaloupe, and the gold of half slices of canned pineapple glinting through.

You may wish to serve a meal-in-a-bowl salad—crispy greens, avocado, shrimp or crab, pineapple slices cut in quarters, and asparagus if you like. Served with thousand island dressing, a salted wafer and not much else—ah! here is a frock for one's table that's pleasing to eye and palate alike. And, since we're on the subject of salads, there's the seafood salad, molded or not, as you please, garnished with neat little cups of cucumber or tomato filled with drained crushed pineapple. Well chilled, of course. Serve it as is, or fluffed up with a bit of whipped cream and given a nip of horseradish. Excellent with cold meat cuts.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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## We Make a Two-in-One Garden

**Adventures in Homemaking**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

The most of our thirty-eight years of married life has been spent in the Orient, thirty-five—less one in six when we came to the States on leave — in China. That we had adventures in plenty goes without saying, but throughout all the years and in all our places of residence the sweetest and most satisfying one was that of garden-making. Have our flowers we would, no matter in what out-lying field we were located. And the rose garden we last established on the campus of the University of Shanghai was, truly, "something to write home about."

**We Buy an Acre**

Then fifteen years ago, when we were here in the United States on furlough, we bought an acre of uncleared land on the outskirts of a small town in southern California. Uncleared it certainly was! It was a mass of boulders of all sizes, so thickly strewn about that the task of getting a place for even one small flower bed seemed a remote possibility. But to us that acre of ground represented the beginning of a little Eden, a home to be our own after so long a time spent on far away missionary compounds. We set to work with a will and in a twelvemonth had built the first section of our house (two rooms with a wide verandah in front), set out many kinds of trees, cleared the beginning of a grass plot to be the center of our garden scheme, and started some rock walls.

Six years later we were back and at our labor of love again. This time we added three rooms to the house and did an infinite amount of work on the grounds.

Then three years ago we returned to America to stay, and there were not hours enough in the day nor days enough in the week for all we wanted to do. Completing the house was the most necessary requirement and that was done as soon as possible. But in the meantime the landscaping plans moved on apace. The boulders, we found, came in handy, for foundations and walls and walks and borders and pools. A "rock garden" was the easiest thing in the world for us to acquire. We did not need to go far afield for our material.

**So We Decided**

But here the two heads of the house did not agree. I wanted an exquisite, orderly "English garden." Frank, my husband, thought the charming informality of the Chinese style, where one does not worry too much about clean trimmed corners and formal arrangements, would be better suited to our house and grounds. We both liked the idea of having our "lawn" at the side of our house, adjoining the Moon terrace, rather than in front where the wide screened verandah is shaded by tall trees.

So we decided to divide our place, like all Gaul, into three parts. The stretch of thick green grass which formed our lawn into one, between Frank's rose trellises, Moongate, and rock garden on the right side and my more formal beds and borders and pots of flowers on the left.

He has his Chinese azaleas, sacred lilies, iris Kaempferi, water lilies, oleanders, and roses, and his ornamental willows and bamboos, his late asters and potted chrysanthemums, and his wild garden of penstemon and succulents, with a background of Chinese trees, the deodar, plum, loquat, almond, and jujubes or Chinese dates.

I have on my side a dry wall laid up to take care of the slope which affords the opportunity to grow an English border. Below the wall, California nemophalia makes an exquisite edge of blue in the spring which ageratum carries on to mid-winter. Above the wall aubretia, arabis and alyssum make the bed under the two big apricot trees gay in April, while in June delphinium, pink and white phlox, larkspur and Shasta daisies have their turn. In August montbretia lilies come on, and in fall the later flowers make a pleasing picture.

**The Finishing Touch**

We each one plant, water, and tend our own side and there is a friendly rivalry between us as to which one gets the most complimentary notice from visitors. (I'll have to confess that he usually does, because his garden is so "different.") But Son, who mows the lawn and waters the orchard, deserves his share of credit, because that smooth carpet of grass does add the finishing touch of loveliness to the whole.

But together we do enjoy, to the fullest extent, the peace and quiet and joy that are ours, in this beautiful garden which is the result of our dreams and handiwork.

I. E. W.

A Friday Column

## What's Your Rating With the Birds?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well off, aren't we?"
"Aren't we, though!"

It was A. Portleigh Robin calling down to Mrs. Robin from the ash tree above the bird bath, shaking his feathers with emphasis as he spoke. And the reply from his wife, Roberta, who was still frisking in the water below, was convincing. "And I'm glad," she continued, "that you didn't follow the advice of that young Yearling chap on the way up from Florida last spring. . . . He took quarters in the garden of the Gadabout family in the next town, saying the cutworm crop was good there. But the Gadabouts went away the first of July, the bird bath hasn't been filled since, and you know what the dry spell has been this year!"

"It wasn't just chance, in our case," replied Mr. Robin. "The Kindleighs, who own this place, also go away in July, but I know from previous experience that they always arrange with Arthur Lawnmower to keep the bird bath filled while they are away. And Arthur does, . . . moreover, he sweeps it out between fillings, so that we may have clean water. He told Mr. Kindleigh he 'wouldn't let the birds down'—whatever that may mean."

"It might mean that he'll keep us perked up in hot weather," suggested Mrs. R. "Anyway, three chirps for the Kindleighs, and for Arthur Lawnmower, too!"

F. G. P.

## Cellophane Cases For Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I buy stockings in cellophane cases I open the envelopes carefully and put them aside. They are useful for keeping white or light colored gloves in, and one can see immediately which pair one requires.

Miss A. R., Folkestone, Kent.

## GARDENING

### Viewing Gardens by Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

A visit to illuminated gardens by night gives a new experience for garden lovers. Recently four lovely gardens were thrown open to the public in a southern city and their loveliness is almost indescribable. One was a Colonial garden, the second a Woodland Garden, another a Willow Garden and still another a garden of Fragrance and Color!

The largest type was the setting of a colonial home where from two great oaks flood lights were thrown on the massive columned verandah, and many gardens. The proverbial hospitality refreshed its many guests with cups of punch from an ice block of moulded fruits and flowers. The plan of these grounds included a formal terrace with oblong pool, formal planting of gardenias and flowering shrubs and pergola. Adjoining, was a croquet lawn and a child's garden where intriguing lights played on gay balloons, playground equipment, bunnies and birds and fairy tale reminders.

More remote was a restful place called The Pine Room. An alluring light came from above. Four corner pine trees with a wall of bamboo were softly aglow and made the enclosure for a deep soft carpet of pine needles scenting the air. Rustic furniture melted into the background of quiet restfulness and charm. To the side, and giving an air of depth, was a deep pool of irregular outline, from which paths and driveways lead out of the grounds richly closed in with southern shrubs and climbing roses.

**Woodland**

The Woodland Garden was a series of paths and bridges over little streams and around flowering banks, which were illumined from well appointed garden effects and artistry of a well trained eye. At one point, a ground light flooded a crabapple tree showing a mass of hanging red crabapples! The color of foliage of the plum and lacy vines made mist and shadow along the way. Cool spots and crystal falls over rocks and ferns were illuminated.

**Willow**

More of a formal effect was found in the Willow Garden. Blue lights were placed high behind weeping willows, showing in moonlight effects a terraced rock pool and garden. From this, a gateway led through to a kitchen garden where the outdoor cabinet neatly held its wooden bowls and colored pottery, and here also was a rustic grill, and a large wheel table of inlaid bits of tile and cement. The blue floodlight gave an alluring atmosphere and artificial moonlight.

The last mentioned garden of Color and Fragrance wandered over grounds of massed effects of annuals and perennials. Odors of petunias and pinks filled the air, and paths were lighted by streamers of light from terra cotta tile or from behind rocks, under lily pads on the pool and from green depths of water where long stems reached below the surface. More fragrance and more color. Stock, lemon-lilies, myrtle, snapdragons, moon-vines, coral-vines, bays, jasmine, and roses were plentiful. C. D. L.

A Friday Column

## Apple Mint Jelly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have been waiting to enclose a new and original recipe for apple mint jelly to serve with cold meats instead of mint sauce. Will you please accept it with all good wishes.

**Apple Mint Jelly**

In
2 pints vinegar and
2 pints water, stew until soft
4 pounds apples (washed, wiped, and cut up but not peeled) and
A good handful of fresh gathered mint, well washed. Strain through jelly bag, then add
1 pound sugar to each pint of liquid.
Boil 30 minutes, as for apple jelly.

(Miss) N. W., England

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# Return of Dodecanese Islands By Italy Urged by Turks

By a Staff Artist

**The Dodecanese**
Islands now owned by Italy, whose return to Turkey is sought by Turkish press.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IZMIR, Turkey — Since reports of Italian military activity in the Dodecanese area perturbed this country, a counter-attack has been projected through the local press urging the surrender of these once-Turkish islands to their mother country.

The campaign is pursued daily, in some form or another, arguing Turkey's ethnographic, geographic and economic right to possession.

Discreet support is known to exist among the majority Turkish population of the islands, where a kilogram of horse-meat costs a dollar as compared with 25 cents for a kilogram of mutton along the adjacent Turkish coast.

While talk of an invasion of Anatolia from Rhodes or Leros goes on here, the military authorities have been barricading nearly 300 miles of coastal fortifications facing the Dodecanese group. Parallel preparations are being made to enlarge for the use of British and French men-of-war the tiny port of Chesme, recently an out-station for Nyon naval "watchers" detecting marauding submarines during the Spanish Civil War.

## Doughboy Stars In Army Games

MANASSAS, Va. (AP)—A week of war games on this Civil War battlefield for 23,000 men of the first Army ended with all parties agreed on one thing—the doughboy still is the backbone of the Army.

Summing up the findings of the skirmishes and battles between a highly-mechanized division of Regular Army troops and a less mobile but larger defending force of National Guardsmen, Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, Third Corps Commander, said "The days of Infantry marching have just begun."

The regulars, with 70 tanks capable of 55-mile-an-hour speeds, demonstrated great striking power and capability for swift flanking movements, but military observers were agreed that foot soldiers are required to both take and hold an area. At a press conference, General Parsons called the two weeks' training "extremely successful" and praised the spirit of the troops as "equal to any I have seen in peacetime."

## Utah Plans to Honor Pioneers of Old West

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Two programs of historic significance are being carried out in Utah to show the important part played by frontier emigrants and pony express riders in building up the West.

One of these activities is the establishment of a monument at the mouth of Emigration Canyon, east of Salt Lake City, to memorialize the famous statement "This Is The Place," made by Brigham Young in leading the Mormon emigrants over the Wasatch mountains into the Salt Lake valley in July, 1847.

The other pioneer movement is the preservation of records and stopping places of the pony express riders who did dauntless work in carrying mail across the continent in 1860-1861.

## Company Houses Sold To S. C. Textile Workers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Following a practice established by Whitney Manufacturing Company, located near this city, of permitting employees to purchase homes in the corporation village on long-time, easy term payments, Drayton Mills, another textile plant, has sold 170 homes to its workers. The transaction included all cottages and residences owned by the mill except a small number reserved for overseers and similar semi-official employees.

At the same time information was received here that the Laurens Mills, Laurens, S. C., would begin selling homes to workers in the near future. This corporation has 190 homes scheduled to change hands. The sales plan for both Drayton and Laurens, according to officials, consists of a low-cost FHA amortization program, the transactions to be consummated in 10 years at Laurens and in from five to eight years at Drayton.

## Wisconsin Counts Lakes; Finds It Has Exactly 6,138

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis.—A lake inventory, that took 12 years to complete, has located every single one of Wisconsin's lakes. There are 6,138, by actual count, and the State humbly begs vacationers' pardon for having misled them, heretofore, into thinking it had 7,000!

The lakes were counted by field crews who wove back and forth over the state, then checked their findings with an aerial survey to insure double accuracy. Added together, the lakes cover 591,066 acres, or 923 square miles, it was found, which makes an average of 96.28 acres to a lake. If Lake Superior and Lake Michigan are counted in, says the Wisconsin State Planning Board, the total number is boosted from 6,138 to 6,140. And just to show how thick the lakes are sprinkled, there are 86 to a county.

## La Follette Sees Anti-Union Wedge

WAUSAU, Wis. (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., urged "concerted action" to "thwart those seeking to drive a wedge between labor and the rest of the country."

The Wisconsin Progressive, addressing the State Federation of Labor Convention on Aug. 17, warned of a "minority group of anti-union employers who have made use of every device . . . designed to discredit unionism and turn the general public against the workers."

He declared "the great majority of employers recognize the necessity of genuine collective bargaining and have accepted in good faith the national labor policy."

## Alabama Prepares For Merit System

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With classification of 4,500 State employees nearing completion, Alabama's merit system is expected to be in operation "not later than Oct. 1," by report of Personnel Director L. J. Browder.

Guy Moffett, of the Spelman Fund of New York, a recent caller at the Department, declared that Alabama is taking the lead in progressive government among the Southern States, and he predicted that others would follow. Civil service gained its first foothold in Alabama when the Jefferson County system was enacted by the 1935 Legislature. This system has withstood assaults both in the courts and at the polls.

## *Safe Drivers Receive Police Card of Praise*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Safe drivers, instead of reckless ones, are getting tickets in a driver reward plan of the Birmingham Department of Public Safety. Police motor scouts, while cruising about the city looking for traffic law violations, also look for motorists who make a nice turn at a corner, move over to let a fellow driver by or perform some other safe or courteous act.

They then stop them; but instead of giving them a "come to court" order, they present them with a card commending them for their observance of the rules of the road. The reward plan will continue for 50 days.

## City Finances in Black

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Calif.—An increase of some $18,000 in the city treasury as compared to the total on hand at the close of the previous fiscal year, is reported by this community. A "general up-turn" in business and a "paring of expenses here and there" account for the increase, the report states.

# Hotels and Resorts

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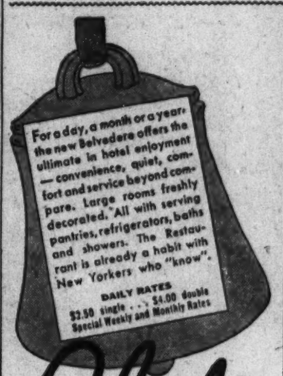
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# The Home Forum



## Simple Pleasures

SEVERAL TIMES THIS summer I have talked with friends returned from vacations of large proportions and, while nobody has used the expression "sadder and wiser," I have been reminded—by contrast—of other acquaintances whose pleasures are held within modest borders and who are doing nicely, thank you. They envy nobody. Without trying to dictate how anyone should amuse himself in spare time, I do take pleasure in a brief roll-call and a recital of some of the possibilities.

* * *

There is Gustav Berglund. He is a butcher, but I know him only as a gentleman who pitches good horseshoes. One snowy January day, passing a vacant lot, I heard the telltale ring of steel on steel and discovered him, buried deep in sweaters, trudging purposefully from stake to stake. I inquired locally. "Him?" said the filling-station man. "He's out there under the street light every evening, summer and winter."

It was spring, and the evening sun held high above the horizon, when I met Mr. Berglund on his own ground with horseshoes of my own and a willingness to learn. "So," he commented. "I am happy to meet you. You t'row first."

He won eight games without my scoring a point. "Suppose," he said, "I give you a handicap. Twenty points. If you win one point, you win the game."

It was not flattering, but I was humble. After all, he had once thrown eighty-seven ringers out of a hundred, in tournament play. We continued. His shoes traveled always the same arc through the air, turning obediently one and a quarter revolutions, the open fingers reaching for the stake as the shoe plumped to earth. We played six more games without my getting a point; and then, unaccountably, I threw a ringer.

"Good!" exclaimed Gustav, with the biggest smile of the evening. "You're the champ."

We have played many times since. He is always the same; well-mannered, quiet, helpful. "T'row the shoe a little higher. And softer." All doubtful scores go to his opponent; he never measures. Everybody along the street knows him; many stop for half-an-hour to pitch a few games with him.

He has, in spite of his mildness, a genuine pride in his skill. One evening a boisterous young man who knew something about horseshoes took a game from Gustav, and applauded himself loudly. "And now," he said, "I'll play you another game and whitewash you."

"All right," said Gustav. "You t'row first."

The game was over in four turns and, when the stranger went home, Mr. Berglund said to me: "In this game it doesn't pay to talk too much about what you're going to do." He was pulling up his stakes, gathering his traps together. "After the game you can talk a little, sometimes."

"What was the score?" I asked.

He did not answer, but a smile played around his mouth. We raked the earth level where the stakes had been, and cut across lots toward home. He was very quiet. But, as we reached his gate, he leaned toward me and said, confidentially: "I whitewashed *him*."

* * *

Conrad Rommel's idea of a good way to spend Saturday is to tie a sweater to the handlebars of his bicycle and go for a fifty-mile ride through the Forest Preserves. He has arrived at this idea after trying other sports, and his decision is mature and firm. He rolls up about four hundred miles a month.

Do not confuse Conrad with the riders who wobble from curb to curb and pay no attention to their business. I have ridden behind him and it is a pleasure; his pace is moderate and steady and his course a straight line three feet from the curb. He signals all turns, obeys traffic signs, aims to use his brake seldom and his bell never. That makes bicycling a nice thing.

Conrad is not articulate about his hobby. He starts out in words, but frequently falls back upon gestures to complete his meaning. "Biking is good," he says. "It takes you out into the country, into the sun." He looks far away and inhales deeply. "You can smell the woods, and the sweetgrass in the meadows." A long pause. "We don't race along—we take it easy, and see something besides concrete."

He looks at his own "bike," merely two chromium circles connected by a Duralumin spiderweb. "We're going to Palos Saturday. We'll cook dinner in the woods. Want to come along?"

His appreciation of roadside beauty is lively and deep. "Notice those greens," he will say. "Look how the locusts differ from the Lombardys, and the ashes." Once, skirting a swamp, he slowed his bicycle and pointed silently toward the sunset. Swamps do something to sunsets—or is it merely that they permit us to see them? We went slowly and more slowly, and ended by leaning against the fence for long, silent minutes. We watched the changing light and listened to the humming of insects and the calls of evening birds.

"Back in town," said Conrad, "there are street cars and telephone bells and flat buildings. It hardly seems like the same world, does it?"

* * *

And now for a word about Stanislaus Wilczynski. The shop timekeeper, practical man, had shortened the name to Stanley Wilson; and on paydays, when the line filed past the window, Stanley sang out his Americanized name as though he were rather proud of it. But, when he and I passed the time of day, I called him Stanislaus and he seemed to like that, too.

He was a tall, stooped man with a handbar moustache, and he worked all day putting round lumps of metal on a lathe and turning them down until they would pass the gauge. All day there was the smell of hot oil, the complaining of the machine, and the feel of iron shavings under foot. Some days he machined fifty pieces, sometimes forty-nine, and sometimes, when he had to sharpen his tools, only forty. He had been doing this for eight years.

One day, as I passed his nook, I observed him smiling privately under cover of his mustache. There is nothing about a job like that to make one smile and there was no one else present to provoke such good humor. It was a clear case of something on his mind. So I asked him.

"It's my canaries," said Stanislaus. He pronounced it with the second *a* very broad and the *r* vigorously rolled—*can-ah-rrrries*. "She is hatch."

"Hatched? A baby canary?"

"Two," corrected he, coyly. "No bigger than a speck. You like *can-ah-rrrries*?"

* * *

At four forty-five that evening, when the machines were silent and the men were ringing out at the time clock, Stanislaus was waiting outside the office door. Fumbling for words, he explained that, if I was genuinely interested in his two baby canaries, he and his wife and their children, as well as the parent birds and their children, would be delighted to have me come along with him right now and take a look.

We went to the Wilczynski residence and climbed the outside stairs. I met Mrs. Wilczynski and the five children, who stood open-mouthed at the idea of a visitor. Mrs. Wilczynski had no English and addressed me in Polish; my Polish is limited to How Are You, Very Well Thanks and Hurry Up, hardly enough to sustain conversation. So we smiled at each other across this lingual wall until Stanislaus got his hat and coat off, and then we went to the next room to look at the birds.

I expected one cage, but the wall was banked up shoulder-high with delicate little boxes, and the songs of the occupants tangled together into a throbbing volume that pushed against one's temples. Stanislaus explained about choppers and rollers, while Mrs. Wilczynski looked on from the doorway and the little Wilczynskis edged more and more into the foreground. We admired the two baby canaries out of all proportion to their size.

"You like raising canaries?" I asked.

"Oh, sure." He said he had raised canaries a long time. He learned how in the Old Country. All his people in Poland raised canaries.

"Do you ever sell any?"

His face sobered. "Sometimes." Then he brightened. "But business very bad long time now." He adjusted the window shade, and cleared his throat. He began to speak a little about himself. Formerly, he said, he used to go out with his friends and spend his money in the taverns. Now he stayed home and raised canaries instead. "Canaries is better," he said, positively.

Mrs. Wilczynski smiled, the children smiled, I smiled. We all seemed to feel that the canaries were better.

* * *

I imagine Gustav Berglund would be a nuisance on a bicycle, and I don't think Conrad Rommel would get many points at horseshoes; neither, I am sure, would have Stanislaus' success with canaries. But the three have this in common—they find pleasure in simple things.

The fact seems worth mentioning.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBERFORCE HOUSE, HULL: *An Original Pen Drawing by H. Bernard Robinson*

IN THE ENGLISH town of Hull there stands a fine old Elizabethan house that, in its heyday, was the town's most splendid mansion. It was important enough for the reception of royalty. In 1639, its oak-paneled banqueting hall was the scene of a stately entertainment given by Sir John Lister, the Mayor of Hull, for King Charles I.

A hundred years later it became the home of the Wilberforce family, and in it, in 1759, William Wilberforce, the great humanitarian and slave emancipator, was born. He lived to see his tireless energy and ceaseless struggle against opposition effect the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire.

The dignified old house is now a municipal museum, containing many relics of the old slavery days.

## An Average Man's Response to Architecture

OF ALL THE arts, architecture is the one with which the public are most vitally concerned. A man may never enter a concert hall or a picture gallery, open a book of poems or sit through a play; but we all need shelter, and its provision, save in the case of boy scouts and troglodytes, is the business of the architect. . . .

To-day architecture is an activity about which the average man cares little and knows less and such views as he may hold are founded not on any personal bias, which might be regrettable but would certainly be excusable, but on a variety of acquired misconceptions. This was not always the case; in the eighteenth century every well-educated man considered himself entitled to express his opinion about the moulding of a cornice or the disposition of a pilaster, and in nine cases out of ten was possessed of sufficient knowledge to lend it weight. But early in the nineteenth century this happy state of affairs came to an end and architecture was removed from the sphere of everyday life and placed under the jealous guardianship of experts and aesthetes. . . .

With the advent of Mr. Ruskin, whose distinction it was to express in prose of incomparable grandeur thought of an unparalleled confusion, this divorce from reality became complete, and in less than no time the whole theory of architecture had become hopelessly confounded with morals, religion and a great many other things with which it had not the least connection; while its practice went rapidly to pot.

However, while Mr. Ruskin and his fellows were only too happy to relieve the man in the street from any further necessity to use his own judgment in the matter of architecture, they nevertheless succeeded in implanting all too firmly in his mind—not, it must be admitted, altogether intentionally—a lasting impression that what was old was automatically good, and the older, within the limits of the Christian era, the better. . . .

Nothing has done so much to confuse and wreck the public's response to architecture than this uncritical enthusiasm for all buildings over three hundred years old: . . . that exalts an indifferent piece of vaulting or a clumsy capital to a level immeasurably above that of a Georgian balcony or a well-designed engine-shed solely because they happen to have been executed in the thirteenth century. Nevertheless, let him rest assured that because one does not wax enthusiastic over the west front of Salisbury it does not mean that one is blind to the grandeur of Chartres.—OSBERT LANCASTER, in "Pillar to Post." (London: John Murray. New York: Scribner.)

## "Beyond the pale of a single period"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CERTAIN TRENDS OF considerable interest indicate a more or less discernible spiritual awakening, and give range to serious contemplation of the possibilities of the present day. The heart of the people is sated with vanity and hungers for the substantiality of those things which are spiritual. The things of Spirit are coming into greater consideration because they answer the longing that is in the human heart, and this spiritual awakening is as a revolt of reason against oppressive materialism.

Spiritual awakening brings into experience more of those things which promote harmony and well-being. It opposes the mesmerism and greed which foster class enmity and war. That the forces of good and evil are facing in combat today is undeniable. History shows, however, that the stronger of these forces is the spiritual, and only that which is good endures. Christian Science shows why this is so by revealing the infinite, divine Principle of real existence, and the unreality of evil. Of his own teaching concerning the truth of being Christ Jesus said (Matthew 24:35), "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." And Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 271), "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

Although much of the daily report of current events may seem to be but slightly relevant to spiritual awakening, it is nevertheless true that the thoughts of many are turning from the long established belief in discord and war as inevitable in order to find a better sense of unity or co-operation. And as this undercurrent of thought which seeks the spiritual grows stronger, its demands will become more articulate that those things which promote happiness shall supersede the fostering of hate and the desire for power and their instruments of destruction. And people generally are being stirred to take a more active interest in world affairs, and to see their part in supporting right methods for the establishing of peace.

That currents of good and evil seem to run parallel in human consciousness and experience is not a new paradox; indeed, this phenomenon largely constitutes human history. While it has often seemed that evil predominates, that good is subdued, if not extinguished, yet as certainly as morning succeeds night, the centuries show that only the good endures. What then can be gathered of hope for the permanency and continuance of good as distinguished from evil in the behavior of the human race? What indication is there that a higher civilization may not rise from the ashes of the passions of the present period?

One thing is certain, namely, that there is in good, however insufficiently manifested in human affairs, an element of continuity. Hope may seem to be shattered in desolation; higher hope will rise. As the sowing, so the reaping; good fruitage from good sowing, which evil cannot destroy. This is because of the unalterable law of good which was revealed by Christ Jesus, and which is again given to men in Christian Science.

That the influence of Jesus' work has continued through nearly two thousand years, in spite of the wrong committed in his name and the opposition to his teaching, proves the vitality of this teaching, and ensures that his mission is continuous. That it will be fulfilled, that even today it is being fulfilled through Christian Science, is evidenced in the awakening of many to think more actively in terms of spiritual realities. These evidences of good are strikingly in accord with the avowed purpose of Christ Jesus, shown in his words (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of his matchless work writes (Science and Health, pp. 328, 329): "The purpose of his great life-work extends through time and includes universal humanity. Its Principle is infinite, reaching beyond the pale of a single period or of a limited following. As time moves on, the healing elements of pure Christianity will be fairly dealt with; they will be sought and taught, and will glow in all the grandeur of universal goodness."

Everyone, then, may take courage in knowing the primal and ultimate supremacy of good; for "Christ's Christianity" as "the chain of scientific being" has indeed appeared today in Christian Science. And the numberless practical proofs of its healing power are sufficient assurance that present world conditions eventually will be harmoniously resolved through an increasing understanding of the Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

## „Poza obręb pojedyńczego okresu"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CIEKAWE, O ZNACZENIU doniosłym, dążenia w świecie dzisiejszym świadczą o budzeniu się duchowym, które można rozpoznać w mniejszym lub większym stopniu; dążenia te nasuwają poważne myśli o możliwościach dnia dzisiejszego. Serce człowieka jest pełne próżności, przeto pragnie istotności rzeczy duchowych. A rzeczy Ducha, które zaspokajają pragnienia serca ludzkiego, zaczynają cieszyć się coraz większym uznaniem; budzenie się duchowe jest to bunt rozumu przeciw ciemiężycielskiemu materializmowi.

Budzenie się duchowe wprowadza do naszego życia czynniki harmonii i pomyślności; stawia opór mesmeryzmowi i żądzy, które podsycają nieprzyjaźń klas społecznych i prowadzą do wojny. Niepodobna zaprzeczyć, że stanęły dziś do walki ze sobą siły dobra i zła. Historia stwierdza, że silniejszą z tych sił jest siła duchowa i że trwać może tylko to co jest dobre. Dlaczego tak jest objaśnia Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawieniem nieskończonej boskiej Zasady istnienia rzeczywistego oraz nierzeczywistości zła. Chrystus Jezus o swoich naukach dotyczących prawdy bytu mówił: „Niebo i ziemia przeminą, ale słowa moje nie przeminą" (Ew. Mateusza 24:35). A Mary Baker Eddy w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) pisze: „Chrześcijaństwo Chrystusa to łańcuch bytu naukowego, który ukazuje się ponownie we wszystkich wiekach jawnie podtrzymując zgodność swoją z Pismem św. i jednocząc wszystkie okresy w planie Bożym" (str. 271).

Zdawałoby się, że znaczna część sprawozdań o wydarzeniach bie-żących zaledwie dotyka budzenia się duchowego; prawdą jest jednak, że myśli wielu odwracają się od z dawna ustalonego wierzenia, że dla większego uświadomienia jedności czyli współpracy niezgoda i wojna są niezbędne. Gdy zaś wzmoże się niewidoczny kierunek myśli szukającej rzeczy duchowych, wymagania jej nabiorą wyrazistości, a podsycanie nienawiści i żądzy władzy z ich narzędziami zniszczenia ustąpią miejsca temu co przyczynia się do szczęścia. Naogół ludzie zaczynają bardziej czynnie interesować się sprawami świata i odczuwają potrzebę popierania słusznych metod dla ustalenia pokoju.

Stary to paradoks, że w ludzkiej świadomości i życiowym doświadczeniu prądy dobra i zła wydają się równoległymi. W rzeczy samej ta równoległość w znacznym stopniu tworzy dzieje ludzkości. Nieraz się zdawało, że zło góruje, a dobro jest pognębione a może zupełnie wygasło; jednak stulecia dowiodły, że jak stale po nocy przychodzi ranek tak trwałe jest tylko dobro. Jakież tedy wnioski można wysnuć z nadziei na stałość i ciągłość trwania dobra w przeciwstawieniu go do zła w czynach ludzkości i czy można przewidzieć, że z popiołów namiętności okresu obecnego może powstać cywilizacja wyższa?

Jedno jest pewne, że w dobru, aczkolwiek nie dostatecznie przejawiającym się w sprawach ludzkich, zawsze jest pierwiastek ciągłości trwania. Pozornie nadzieja może prysnąć i ludzkość może stanąć wobec próżni, a jednak zaświta jej wznioślejsza nadzieja. Jaki posiew takie żniwo; dobry siew wydaje dobry plon, którego zło zniszczyć nie może. Jest to wynik nieodmiennego prawa dobra, które objawił Chrystus Jezus, a które ponownie dano ludziom w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej.

Wpływ pracy Jezusa trwa już blisko dwa tysiące lat pomimo zła, które popełniano w jego imieniu i pomimo przeciwstawianiu się jego naukom. W tym jest dowód żywotności nauki Jezusa i rękojmia, że posłannictwo jego będzie nadal trwało. A że tak jest dzięki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i że tak będzie, świadczy o tym wiele budzących się do aktywnego myślenia pojęciami rzeczywistości duchowych. Oczywistości dobra jawnie zgadzają się z zadaniem Chrystusa Jezusa, które sam on wyjawił: „Jam przyszedł, aby żywot miały, i obficie miały" (Ew. Jana 10:10). Mówiąc o pracy Jezusa, która nie ma sobie równej, Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Zadanie wielkiej pracy jego żywota trwa poprzez czas i obejmuje człowieczeństwo powszechne. Zasada jego jest nieskończona, sięga ona poza obręb pojedyńczego okresu albo ograniczonego zwolennictwa. Z biegiem czasu uzdrawiające pierwiastki czystego Chrześcijaństwa będą traktowane rzetelnie, będą poszukiwane i nauczane i będą płonęły w całej wielkości dobroci powszechnej" (Science and Health, str. 328, 329).

A więc każdy może być dobrej myśli wiedząc, że dobro tak pierwotnie jak ostatecznie jest najwyższe, ponieważ „Chrześcijaństwo Chrystusa" jako „łańcuch bytu naukowego" istotnie ukazał się dziś w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. A niezliczone praktyczne dowody jej mocy uzdrawiającej są wystarczającym zapewnieniem, że stan rzeczy dzisiejszego świata naprawi się harmonijnie wskutek wzrostu zrozumienia Chrystusa, Prawdy.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## The Old Flail

IT HANGS FROM a rusty nail, driven long years ago into the stout beam of an old barn, covered with dust, and festooned with cobwebs. No one remembers when the flail was used last; but there it hangs, a visible link with more spacious days and picturesque customs. We live in an age of speed. Those who wielded the flail took little count of time, their seasons being marked only by the rising and ripening of the corn, by the ingathering of the harvest. When the last cornstalk had wavered and fumbled beneath the swish of the keen-edged scythe, then was the time for the old flail to come into its own again.

Thump — thump — thump. Rhythmically, persistently, it was wielded, till all the ears gave up their store of grain. A simple, yet clever device was the flail. It consisted of two pieces of wood, which formed the handle and the "bat," (the "bat" being the part used to beat out the corn) with a huge hinge of rawhide. The wood was of holly, the holly being best adapted to stand the wear and tear, at least in England, but no doubt they used a different kind of wood in Ancient Egypt. We know that the flail was also an agricultural implement in the land of the Pharaohs, and it appears sometimes as an emblem on their sarcophagi.

What memories the old flail kindles in the heart of the country-lover! Its days of usefulness may be over, but there it hangs to remind us of the picturesque part it played in the harvests of yesteryear.

I. S. R.

## *Summer Is Ended*

"Summer is ended," you said, "is finished,
like a flower,
These oleander flowers that drop away;
The sea-oats crackle under the wind's sharp
scythe;
Throw out these shells, we must leave
the shore today."

And so we slowly packed the things we wore,
Garments still warm with sunlight, and
a red
Wide scarf that held the pattern of a wave.
"Summer is ended; now we must go,"
you said.

Taking the roadway past the slumbering
hammocks,
We neared the city. Suddenly my eyes
grew dim,
And I could hear you speaking, far and
faintly,
Your slow, sad words with foam and
sun on them.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

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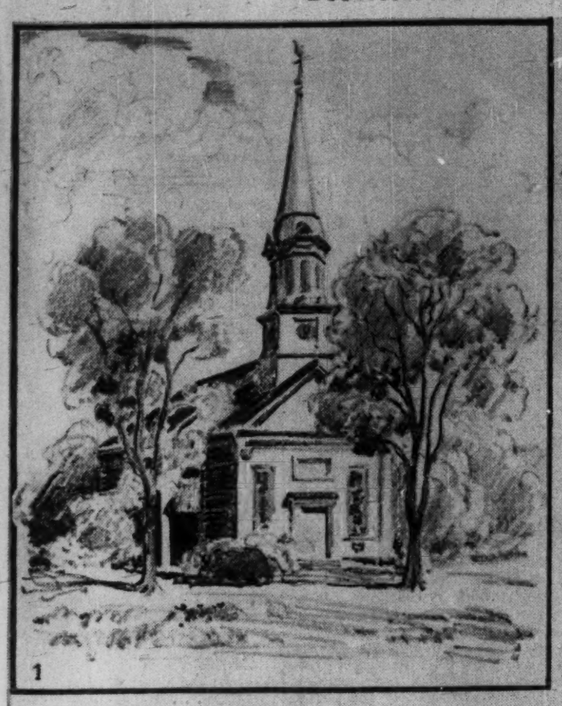
BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939

## Reminder of a Tranquil Age



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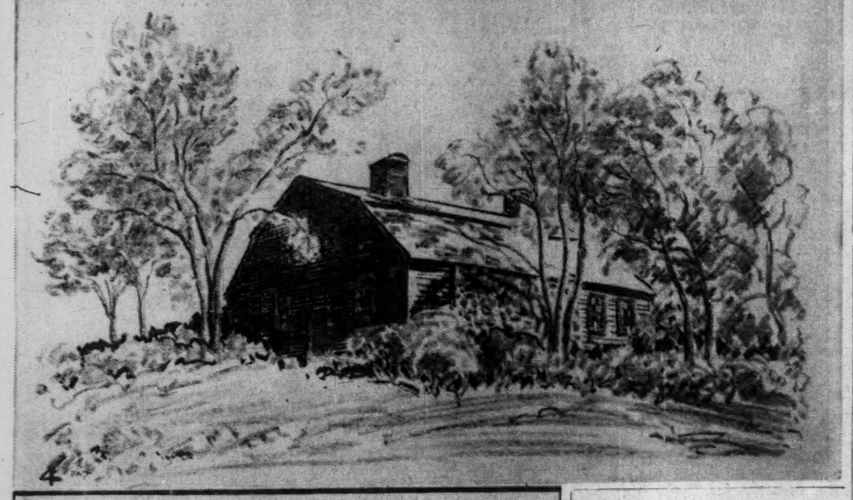

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F. Wenderoth Saunders

**Scenes at York, Me**

**1. Congregational Church with Sir Christopher Wren steeple. 2. Sewall Bridge, first wooden drawbridge in America. 3. Fire-breathing Rev. Samuel Moody, M. A. 4. King's Prison, oldest public building still standing in what were once the English colonies. 5. McIntyre Garrison House.**

# C.I.O. Enters Barre Strife In Peace Role

**A. F. of L. strike and C. I. O. 'peacemaking' found ironic — Conservatism shifting?**

An unusual type of conflict between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor developed today at South Barre, Mass., where a C. I. O. union began to organize employees of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., in the midst of a strike being conducted by an A. F. of L. union.

It was pictured by Union leaders as not merely another instance of rivalry between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. It is a case, they said, where the C. I. O. Union, the Textile Workers Union of America, is seeking a peaceful solution of a labor situation in which A. F. of L. activities had resulted in a strike and minor instances of violence.

**Contrasting Irony**

The irony of the situation as described by officials, arises from the aura of conservatism which certain political and business leaders have sought to put around the A. F. of L., while denying it to the C. I. O. For here, it is asserted by C I. O. officials, is a case in which the C. I. O. has become a pacifying influence in a turbulent situation involving the A. F. of L.

Approximately a month after Textile Union 21,928, a Federally chartered union of the A. F. of L., called a strike at the Barre plant over the dismissal of four women workers, the Textile Workers Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, claimed to have pledges of membership from 75 per cent of the workers and filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board asking for an employee election for collective bargaining purposes.

**Strike Resisted**

The strike has been vigorously resisted by H. N. Flanders, assistant treasurer of the plant, and has not been very successful. Reports from Barre say that only about 200 of the 800 employees have joined the walkout, and that the rest are continuing to work.

**Police Intervention**

The strikers, who claim the four women workers were dismissed for union activity at a time when union members were seeking higher wages, sought to discourage others from working by mass picketing, but State police were sent by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and were only withdrawn on Wednesday. The management claims the workers were fired for insubordination.

In the meantime, the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. entered the picture with an appeal to the employees for a peaceful solution of the situation. At meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, the C. I. O. offer was discussed and approved by more than 500 workers. Fritz Johnson, President of the mill's independent union, advocated joining the C. I. O.

As a result, Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts Director of the T. W. U., said today more than 600 of the 800 workers signed pledge cards for the C. I. O. organization, and the latter appealed to the N. L. R. B. this morning for an election to permit employees to choose between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

"We do not intend to take over the strike of the A. F. of L," said Mr. Salerno. "We will not represent anyone in collective bargaining until an election has been held by the NLRB. We have urged the workers not to use force or violence. We are trying to find a peaceful solution of the whole situation. We hope to find a solution that will be satisfactory to both those on strike and those who are working."

# Rushing N. E. Woolen Mills Add 10,000 To Pay Rolls

Complaints against a rising tide of foreign woolens, rolling into the United States because of recently negotiated reciprocal trade treaties, were almost lost today in the rush of new business flowing into New England's woolen mills putting more than 10,000 added employees to work and setting machinery humming all along the turbulent streams and rivers of the mill regions.

Thumbing over the seasonal records with half an eye for the excessive increase in wool imports during the first five months of this year as compared with 1938, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers today found production this summer had increased greater than the usual seasonal up-climb with broadloom, worsted spindles and worsted combs whirling at a pace calculated to be 11 per cent above normal speed. All along the line, machine activity is said to be considerably improved over 1938.

On the other hand, the let-down in trade barriers, according to the Association, has pushed up woolen imports from 22 to 500 per cent for certain months as opposed to corresponding periods of 1938.

**State Department Errs**

Contrary to the State Department's insistence that foreign competition would not affect the middle priced woolen goods, but hit only the higher-priced materials, the reverse has been true, the Association declared.

Unfortunately, however, for those who wish to emphasize the serious effect that foreign importations are supposed to be having upon the New England industry, the whirl of busy machinery in plants that have rehired many thousands of mill workers this summer is the silver lining capturing the eye of the consumer. An employment gain of 8,900 workers was counted in June by the Association and early reports for July and August sound equally encouraging

On the consumption end, figures spoke eloquently of a woolen industry that temporarily, at least, seemed able to push forward despite the increasing imports. More sales were made to retailers in June than for that month in any other year since 1921.

For the first half of 1939, consumption of woolen goods was 79 per cent greater than the same period of 1938.

**Many Orders to be Filled**

At one time during the summer, unfilled orders for men's wear, women's wear and auto cloths held by 119 firms amounted to 33,924,000 yards, which is roughly 40 per cent more than were held at the close of the first half of 1938. Since then, the mills have been speeded up, but the orders are still reported to be keeping up with production.

Adding to the general rosy picture was the 10 per cent increase in employment as well as a stretch-out in hours for those already employed. The 10,000 additional workers required was the best showing for any of New England's basic industries.

Despite these encouraging gains, manufacturers are not getting too optimistic with the cloud of foreign competition rising over the industry to an extent not predictable at this time. Few woolen manufacturers will admit that foreign goods have deprived them of any orders, as yet. But as one large manufacturer stated:

**Big Sales of British Woolens**

"There were $2,000,000 worth of British woolens sold in United States markets this summer. To that extent, we lost our local markets. How much more we will lose is problematical. It will take at least a year under the treaties to gauge accurately the effects of reciprocal agreements."

Statistics for May reveal an increase of 358 per cent in imports of British fabrics, as compared with May, 1938. The increase in shipments of woolens, in which New England is particularly interested, was set at 407 per cent. For woolens and worsteds, the increase in imports from Britain alone for the first five months of 1939 was 121 per cent.

The State Department had anticipated competition in only the higher priced fabrics, but actually the Association found that goods were coming in various priced brackets in increasing quantities. While the Association felt that it was commendable to increase the production of those industries that are slow, it denied the practicality of increasing such businesses at the terrific price that the woolen industry is expected to pay.

# Railway Study Is Inaugurated By Saltonstall

**Old Colony and problem of transportation to south of Boston up for examination.**

In an effort to save the passenger service of the financially embarrassed Old Colony Railroad from extinction, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced the appointment of a nine-man commission with the broadest powers necessary to study thoroughly the entire transportation system to the south of Boston and to examine means of solidifying and co-ordinating all of the transportation facilities now serving the commuters of the Hub City.

Impressed with the importance of the commission to the future of the city of Boston, the Governor himself selected three of the nine members of the new agency as follows: Eben G. Towers of Brockton, lawyer and former member of the preliminary investigating committee appointed by the Governor, A. Perry Richards, Town Counsel of Plymouth, and Thomas C. O'Brien, former candidate for Vice-President of the United States under the banners of the Union Party.

**Other Members of Board**

Other appointments were Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, appointed by the Senate; Representatives Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis and Wiliam A. Jones (R) of Barnstable, appointed by the Speaker of the House, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. Another member, still to be appointed by the House, will be a Democrat.

Facing the Commission are scheduled hearings leading up to the determination of the Old Colony Railroad to discontinue operations on Sept. 24. The case, now before a Federal judge in Connecticut, threatens the transportation facilities of thousands of commuters who have found the old railroad their only means of getting to and from their work in Boston for years.

Aware of the precarious financial conditions of the lines—testimony has shown that $2,000,000 were lost by the road in 1938—the Governor has assigned the Commission to a broad-scale survey of the possibilities of providing substitute transportation service in the event that the Old Colony line is closed for good. The feasibility of bus service and the practicability of building up the revenues of the present railroad will also be thoroughly surveyed.

Appointment of the Commission is the immediate result of the slow but steady abandonment of railroad stations and services to the southwest of Boston which, according to railroad authorities, was necessary to enable the Old Colony Line to maintain operation in the face of continued losses. Complete abandonment of passenger service would mean the abolition of 138 stations with no substitute transportation provided.

# York, Maine, To Re-enact Rich History

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YORK, Maine—Rich in traditions and architecture of historical importance, York on August 20 and 21 will take down its musty volumes of the past and open Volumes I and II, displaying its treasures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the public, and re-enacting scenes familiar only to the antiquarian. The Sabbath church service in which minister and congregation are in costume has become an annual observance at York, but the opening of private residences and restoration of the old school house replete with furnishings and figures of children are recent innovations.

The two-day celebration will begin with the dignified service in the Meeting House. As in pre-Revolutionary days a drummer boy will summon the populace to church. In costume the congregation will proceed with stern mien and dignified manner to the white meeting house. Most will come on foot, protected by soldiers with musket in hand and on the alert for an Indian attack. Those who live at some distance from the church will arrive on horseback, men astride with their good wives riding a pillion and holding on to their husbands belts.

**Old Sermon Re-delivered**

As in past years, the Rev. Walter Millinger will impersonate the fiery Rev. Samuel Moody, M. A., eminent York Divine of the early 1700's, and thunder once more from the pulpit his sermon on "the Doleful State of the Damned."

Despite the fact that in those far-off days Tophet seemed just around the corner, the congregation (at least in summer) had a difficult time keeping awake during the long sermon. The tithing man will be in evidence swinging his stick tipped with feather on one end and nob on the other. As he patrols the aisles woe to the small boy or elder who nods, for he shall feel the nobby end descending upon him, and fie to the drowsy woman, for she shall awake from the not-altogether-pleasing sensation of being tickled under the chin. To complete this church picture of long ago the hymn leader will give the key with his pitch pipe and "line out" the psalms for the congregation to sing.

On Monday the fine old houses and other centers of interest will be open and at half hour intervals visitors will hear the Town Crier going through the streets crying the news.

**A Place of Firsts**

York itself has much to put on exhibition, for it is a town of firsts. Settled early in the seventeenth century it was one of the first English outposts in New England, so old that it has had a variety of names in its time. The colonists called the first settlement Agamenticus, but later remembering old days in England they changed the name to Bristol after the city from which they came. In 1642 York under the name of Gorgeana received a city charter, and thus became the first incorporated English city in America. This original charter is still proudly preserved. The city was named by Sir Ferdinando Gorges who was appointed land proprietor of Maine by Charles I.

The only manor house ever built in Maine was constructed for Sir Ferdinando. It stood at Point Christion on the northeasterly bank of the York River. Today nothing remains but the cellar and an old pewter teapot inscribed with his name. The manor house

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

# Judge Is Urged To Set Waterbury Decision Aside

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Attorneys for Mayor Frank Hayes and 18 other men convicted in the Waterbury conspiracy case pleaded today with Judge Ernest A. Inglis, whom they termed the "bulwark between a runaway jury and the rights" of the accused, to set aside the verdicts.

They contended the jury of nine men and three women had been swayed by other considerations than the law and the evidence, among them bias and prejudice, when they reached the verdicts that were returned Wednesday.

The arguments on the motions to set aside began after Judge Inglis had set Monday as the date for sentencing the accused, should the motions be denied.

Josiah H. Peck told the court that while he did not question the jurors' integrity he felt that they "must have been influenced" by the widespread publicity given the case before it went to trial nearly nine months ago and by the expense which the trial imposed on the State.

John H. Cassidy told the court that through the verdicts a "grievous error has been committed." He said the outcome of the case "shocked" many because the evidence and the law did not justify the conviction of all the accused.

Mr. Cassidy said the jury, deliberating a little over six hours, could have given only an average of 20 minutes to the case of each man and that it would have been impossible for them to judge the case properly in that time.

He contended the jury failed to follow instructions laid down by Judge Inglis in his 50,000-word charge, a charge Mr. Cassidy termed "pre-eminently fair, doing justice to the state and doing justice to the accused."

# Tobin Heads for Boston

Refreshed by his vacation in Eire and eager to resume his duties, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin came home today on a fast train from New York. He arrived there last night aboard the French Liner Champlain.

The Mayor was not expected to visit City Hall, however, before next Monday. He informed his Secretary, Cornelius Reardon, by telephone just before boarding the train in New York, that he planned to go to his home in Brighton after getting off the train at Back Bay Station.

He said he intends to visit the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, at Taunton tomorrow, and to come into City Hall for the first time on Monday. In the meantime, officials made ready his newly renovated offices on the second floor of City Hall, and his secretarial staff moved into their new offices in the front of City Hall to be set for "the chief's" return.

Interviewed yesterday as his boat moved into New York harbor, he praised the efforts of the recent Legislature to lower the tax burden on cities and towns, but expressed disappointment at its failure to further reduce the State welfare levy on Boston taxpayers.

He declined to suggest any figure for the Boston tax rate until he confers with officials here.

He and his mother described their trip to the old family birthplace as "marvelous." They stayed at Mitchelstown, County Cork, where his mother was born, and visited in Clogheen, County Tipperary, where his father was reared and where the Tobins have lived for generations.

# Army and Navy Air Stations to Greet Public on Saturday

Open house will be observed by the United States Army Air Corps Detachment at East Boston Airport and the Naval Reserve Air Station at Squantum tomorrow, National Aviation Day.

Throughout the country Army and Naval aerial establishments will also hold open house.

No special flying activities are planned at either of the local military air bases. The day is, in fact, planned to give the general public a chance to observe the normal routine of a military flying station, inspect its equipment, its photographic divisions and its communications.

Inspection hours are between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., at both East Boston and Squantum.

# Legion Issues Peace Appeal

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Urging world peace, the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, in convention here, today adopted a resolution asking that "with malice toward no nation in the world and with charity and justice to all, we courageously and tenaciously cling to the Washington policy of minding our own business."

The convention also passed resolutions advocating continuation of the Legion's national child welfare work and establishment of its Social Security Committee as a Department standing committee, with extension to other states and as a national committee

With 635 delegates recorded, the convention rejected a proposal to abandon the Australian ballot and return to a roll call of posts in Legion elections.

Three candidates were placed in nomination for the post of State Commander, Ralph H. Lavers of Southbridge and Vice-Commanders Richard F. Cunningham of Boston and Dr. Elton V. Faass of Medfield.

# Coast Fog Expected to Lift

Despite the fog which reduced visibility in Boston Harbor to about 200 feet, four passenger vessels reached port practically on schedule today. The vessels which came in were the New York, from New York, and the St. John, from Yarmouth, both of the Eastern Steamship Lines; the Merchant and Miners Fairfax, from Baltimore, and the Berkshire from Philadelphia. Six freighters anchored in the lower harbor.

Moist marine air flowing in over the coastal stretch caused the fog to hang along the Eastern shore. Little precipitation was reported.

Shifting winds were expected to raise the fog by late afternoon. The weather outlook is for mostly cloudy weather tonight with tomorrow unsettled and probably followed by showers.

## Weather Predictions

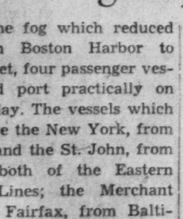
*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and vicinity:** Mostly cloudy tonight; Saturday unsettled, followed by showers; little change in temperature; gentle variable mostly easterly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, showers Saturday night, not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy tonight. Saturday cloudy followed by showers, not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Gentle variable winds over north and moderate easterly winds over south portion, mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday with some fog. Showers over south portion Saturday.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 66 | 80 | Minneapolis | 73 | 90 |
| Bermuda | 81 | 84 | New Orleans | 76 | 92 |
| Chicago | 71 | 90 | New York | 77 | 89 |
| Denver | 62 | 95 | Norfolk | 78 | 88 |
| Helena | 63 | 91 | Philadelphia | 75 | 89 |
| Kansas City | 69 | 82 | St. Louis | 68 | 85 |
| Los Angeles | 66 | 89 | San Francisco | 55 | 81 |
| Miami | 78 | 89 | Washington | 76 | 94 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. August 18.
B—Maximum, August 17.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 2:28 p. m., height 11.3 ft.
Saturday, 2:53 a. m., height 11 ft.

Light all vehicles by 8:13 p. m.

# Commodity Dollar Urged to Supplant Gold Basis in U. S.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Proposals for a sweeping change in the United States monetary system by basing the value of currency on about 50 basic commodities instead of on gold alone were discussed today at a conference of industrial and agricultural leaders.

Meeting for a two-day parley under the auspices of the Vermont Farm Bureau, the conferees heard Dr. Frank A. Pearson, head of the Farm Economics Department of Cornell University, urge the "commodity dollar" to supplant the traditional gold basis of American currency.

There was sentiment among conferees for a specific recommendation to President Roosevelt that the gold now held underground be released and thrown upon the open market at the current price in an effort to solve some of the Nation's financial woes.

Explaining the "commodity dollar," Herbert P. King, President of the New York State Farm Bureau, said:

"In pinning the dollar to basic commodities, we mean commodities like cotton, coal, steel, wheat and the like. Gold is a commodity, too, and its use would be all right if all commodities rose and fell in the same proportion as gold—but they don't.

"Gold is an artificial standard of value. In the case of basic commodities, the value fluctuates. So by basing the dollar's buying power on these commodities, the dollar would follow the law of supply and demand; instead of the more or less fixed, controlled value of gold.

"An outstanding result of the adoption of the commodity dollar would be to put 50 per cent more buying power into the hands of the farmers, who produce most of the basic commodities."

# Events in and Around Boston Tonight

## Theaters

**Shubert—**
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (2 weeks only).

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:15, 8:15.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Forgotten Women," with Sigrid Gurie. 2, 5, 8:05.

**Normandie—**
"Bridal Suite," with Robert Young and Annabella. Also "The Boy Friend," with Jane Withers. Tomorrow: "Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. Also "Society Lawyer," with Leo Carrillo and Virginia Bruce.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

**State and Orpheum—**
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 12:40, 3:50 7, 10:15 Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

**Radio—Page 10**

**Repertory—**
"Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Each Night I Die," featuring James Cagney and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Night Work" with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 9:00, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

**Tremont—**
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Alan Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen, Jr. Fenway: 1, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna May Wong and J. Carroll Naish. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:10.

**Uptown—**
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

**South Station Theater—**
Color-tour to "The Netherlands." "Prophets Without Honor." "Youth in the Saddle." "Stranger Than Fiction." latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy Micha Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson in "Clouds Over Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Chasing Danger," featuring Preston Foster. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

**University—**
Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado." 3:05, 6:30 9:50. Also "The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Mediaeval Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

# New York Boat Rescues Five When Cruiser Burns

Three men and two women, rescued last night from a rapidly filling dinghy by the steamship New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, after their cabin cruiser had burst into flames off Fort Jefferson, Long Island, had sufficiently recovered from their experience to leave for Westport, Conn., when the New York docked today.

# Red Jacket Again Drops Hook in Rockland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCKLAND, Maine, Aug. 18—When the new American Merchant Marine freighter, Red Jacket, comes "home" to Rockland tomorrow it will offer an interesting contrast to its namesake, the wooden clipper ship that left the Rockland yards some 86 years ago. Nearly twice as long and weighing over four times as much, the new steel freighter is not much faster that the old clipper when she had a favoring wind behind.

The yards where the original Red Jacket was built are again turning out wooden sailing ships, although the craft are much smaller and business is not what it was when the American merchant marine challenged the world.

The old Red Jacket had a long and interesting career. She belonged to that period when American shipbuilding produced its finest vessels and assumed world leadership in the art. England, mother of shipping and transoceanic trade, eagerly purchased American clippers.

The clipper ships of the early 1850's were superb vessels. Long and narrow they were intended to "clip" over the waves instead of plow through them. A small craft of this description was built in Baltimore as early as 1832.

Eleven years later a vessel with the lines still more refined was constructed in New York, and this new boat called the Rainbow, a ship of 750 tons, proved itself a very fast boat and a good cargo carrier.

So successful was the Rainbow that great numbers of the type were built in the United States and England. The Red Jacket was one of the larger ships, but the Great Republic of 4,357 tons was the largest of her class.

Taking her name from the figurehead carved in the likeness of a Maine Indian who favored a red jacket, the Red Jacket was the first large ship designed by a naval architect who had no connection with the yards in which the boat was built.

Planned by Samuel H. Pook of Boston and constructed by the Rockland yard for Secomb and Taylor of Boston, the Red Jacket was immediately dispatched on her record breaking Atlantic voyage that still stands for sailing ships. The record was premeditated, for it meant a ready sale and a higher price in Liverpool.

In Liverpool, the White Star Line purchased the Red Jacket for the Australia trade. On her first voyage to Melbourne she averaged over 200 miles a day, and on a subsequent run set a record of 44 days from London to the Australian port. For many years she rivaled the clipper Lightning as the fastest ship in the English merchant marine.

As late as 1882 the Red Jacket was a cargo carrier but in different hands. A former owner, Henry Melvain of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in commenting on the ship in a letter answering an inquiry stated:

"The Red Jacket was a tight ship. Later she had new decks and when the old decks were lifted the beams with one exception were sound as the first day, and I can say that there was not one defective foot of timber or plank ever discovered. . . . In December, 1882, I sold her to a Navy House and when surveyed by the Board of Trade and others the report was: 'The ship is a credit to everyone connected with her.' . . . She is now a coal hulk at Madeira."

The stanch old ship, however, did not remain a coal boat for long, for the last entry against the Red Jacket is that she went into the lumber trade between Canada and England.

# Miss Bergner in Dual Role

The Arts in Boston

That excellent old plot involving identical twins has been serving authors for a goodish time, and the Metropolitan Theater bears witness this week that it can serve again in a pinch. Shakespeare, Dumas, and Anthony Hope come immediately to mind as those who have used the idea in one way or another. Then along came the movies and added a new touch by having an actor meet himself, converse, fight, shake hands, etc.

Since the general plot arrangement of such fictions is often as identical as the twins, the entertainment punch has had to be provided by originality of treatment or clever performance. Or both, as in the case of the Met's new English importation, "Stolen Life." It is quite a simple piece in which Elisabeth Bergner, as the selfish and disagreeable sister, steals Michael Redgrave from Elisabeth Bergner, the self-sacrificing twin. After the marriage, the disagreeable one passes on and the heroine decides to take her place. We found it rather fun waiting to see just how it would all come out, so we shall withhold the ending.

Whether the way she can tease a line, wrinkle her face, throw her head on one side, or stride with an elastic bounce makes Miss Bergner a great actress is a matter of opinion. But they do make her a fascinating person to watch, and her director-husband knows just how and when to use his wife's mannerisms. Certainly, despite its strolling-through-the-woods pace, the emotional tautness of "Stolen Life" is due in large measure to Miss Bergner's playing. Mr. Redgrave and Wilfrid Lawson are the principal supporting players.

The other film is "Angels Wash Their Faces," with the "Dead End Kids" again. Somewhere, somehow, there is probably some accounting for such garishly impossible films as this one. The "Angels" may wash their faces or not, we are content to wash our hands of the whole business.

**"Our Leading Citizen"**

Bob Burns is a jolly good fellow, which nobody will deny. At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters "Our Leading Citizen" and Mr. Burns arrived simultaneously yesterday. Mr. Burns has a kindly word, a homely phrase, a ringing declaration, a quizzical lift of the eyebrow and a good pair of fists for use whenever needed. An honester delivery of phony lines has probably not left its imprint on celluloid.

"Our Leading Citizen" is a play about the wicked employer, the well-meaning but befuddled workers, the misguided young attorney who thinks he prefers quick success to honest effort, the gangster strike-breaker, the renegade Communist. You can see why Mr. Burns as the wise lawyer has his hands full straightening everything out. Of course, he receives tremendous help from Paramount, which seems to have decided that by making everything sufficiently vague nobody would be offended.

Susan Hayward, Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Patterson, Clarence Kolb and Paul Gilfoyle are others to appear in this mystification of issues.

"Island of Lost Men" adds gruesomeness to sensation in one of those violent sub-tropic melodramas about the wicked river lord, the young international policeman, and the Chinese general's daughter disguised as a singer. But the pyrotechnics are perfectly honest and nobody tries to draw any false morals. Anna May Wong, J. Carroll Naish, Anthony Quinn, and Eric Blore are in it.

**"Unexpected Father"**

Those who saw "East Side of Heaven" will remember a captivating infant named Baby Sandy. She is on view again in "Unexpected Father," the new Keith Memorial complement to "Stanley and Livingstone." Baby Sandy is still a charming child, probably worth something better than this. In the meantime, here she is with Mischa Auer of the ogling Auers, Dennis O'Keefe, Shirley Ross, and Joy Hodges in a tale of foster parents and their trials. Sometimes their trials are amusing, but Baby Sandy, confined to coos and gurgles, gets the best dialogue.

J. D. B.

# Borrowing Urged So Cambridge Can Forestall Tax Rise

President Stoughton Bell, of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, today urged Mayor John W. Lyons to secure passage by the City Council of an order authorizing the borrowing of $285,000 to pay off the city's share of the 1938 state tax to save $1.50 per thousand on the current tax rate.

Mr. Bell stated the Association has consistently opposed borrowing to finance current expenses but it favored the borrowing to meet a State deficit for which Cambridge is in no way to blame. Action of the State Legislature makes the plan legal.

By spreading the deficit over a period of years Cambridge taxpayers would not be forced to pay the $1.50 increase this present year, he said, and the city could borrow the $258,000 at an interest rate of not over 1¼ per cent and possibly less.

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

**Massachusetts**

Greenfield—Saturdays, Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.


FRANK FERDINAND
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Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass.


# These Children Made Their Own Show

By a Staff Photographer

**Virginia Laffey** As the Tin Woodman

**Billy Graffam** As the Scarecrow

**Muriel Hamlin** As Dorothy and Toto

**Bruce Laffey** As the Cowardly Lion

# Youngsters Do Own 'Wizard of Oz'

Introducing "The Wizard of Oz," stagepiece of Montgomery and Stone some years back, to this generation, apparently has been successfully achieved. Scores of youngsters have stormed the box office at the current showing, and to four from Back Bay, alert to their opportunity, it has meant public appearance as mummers in the principal roles.

The youthful actors, two boys and two girls, so their story goes, dug up appropriate costumes and then asked the management for permission to parade the streets in them. Permission was granted.

One stop was made at The Christian Science Monitor, which is not visited very often by lions, tin woodmen and scarecrows, or even so cunning a visitor as Toto, a lively Scotch terrier puppy, who was refreshed by a draught of cool water from a developer pan in the photographic department. "Dorothy" carried Toto, along with her stage prop basket.

The Lion, who also requested a glass of water, turned out to be Bruce Laffey, and the Tin Woodman, a feminine tin woodman, Virginia Laffey. Muriel Hamlin was Dorothy of the Baum fantasy, and Billy Graffam, in burlap sacking and rag doll face, was the Scarecrow.

Their tramp over Back Bay streets, reminding the citizenry that the picture is in town, gave them a taste, they said, of what working under the studio lights must be in Hollywood.

# Benefit to Aid Actresses' Club

Debutantes of this season and young women selected from the ranks of the last few years will act as models in the Charlotte Cushman Club's annual fashion show at Oyster Harbors Club from 3 to 5 p. m. next Tuesday. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, president of this prominent Boston charity, has announced that due to the increasing interest in this event which attracts persons from both the North and South shores, the show this year will take place on the club's shaded lawns instead of indoors as formerly.

Mrs. Oren Cheney Sanborn, Mrs. C. R. Hector, Mrs. T. M. Gough and Mrs. Ray Nichols have been added to the general committee and have chosen Miss Helen Danforth to serve among the younger models. Other debutantes who will model are Miss Mimi Blake and her sisters, Harriet and Leslie; Miss Jeanne White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loring Quincy White, of Palm Beach and Cohasset; Miss Harriet Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Watson, of Wellesley Hills and Cohasset; Miss Nancy Jane Cunningham, Miss Dorothy Schroeder, Miss Lear Dobson Eddy, Miss Polly Cotter, Miss Helene Harlow, Miss Mary Jane Allen, and Miss Virginia Lindsey.

Two important swimming events head the Oyster Harbor Club's sports calendar this week. A large number of the colony's younger set will compete in the swimming and diving championships Saturday afternoon. On Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., the Oyster Harbor New England A. A. A. U. swimming meet will take place. Among those competing in the Saturday event will be several Boston children, among them Louise Rockwood, whose father, Albert W. Rockwood, will be honorary referee; Jane and David Bidwell, children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell, Susan and Eugene Lyne, children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lyne, and Billy Beggs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Beggs.

# Dragonette Back On Air Waves In Last Paige Hour

The Week-End Dialer

Jessica Dragonette, who has been absent from the radio for some months while on a concert tour, returns to the airwaves tonight as the "Girl of the Week" in the final program of Ray Paige and his orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9. Miss Dragonette sings "Alice Blue Gown," a song long popularly identified with her, and an arrangement of Liszt's "Liebestraum." To remember:

"Professor Quiz," long a Saturday show, moves to a 7:30 spot this evening. CBS-WEEI.

Don't overlook: "Death Valley Days" sketch, in an amusing story of how 40 men "stole" a high school in order to save the taxpayers' money, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

**Saturday**

No one likes to stay indoors these warm evenings and apparently neither does the radio. If you can, put your radio out on the porch to get the effect of the following outdoor pickups: John Cobb, English racing driver, interviewed immediately after an attempt to break the world's record held by Capt. George Eyston, from the Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, CBS-WEEI, 11:15 a. m.

Indian tom-toms beaten in an inter-tribal ceremony from Gallup, N. M., while Indian craftsmen are interviewed to show the native "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Typical Atlantic Cityana: Fred Waring directing a vast beach singfest by an illuminated baton from a blimp cruising over the strand, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

National Doubles tennis, play-by-play report by Ted Husing, from Longwood Cricket Club, Newton, Mass., CBS-WEEI, 2.

Chicagoland Music Festival, from Soldier Field, Chicago, with solos by Marjorie Farrage, who has flown the Atlantic to be in Chicago, and John Carter; symphony orchestra and chorus of 5,000 voices, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Also worth catching: Arch Oboler's "Efficiency Island," drama posing the problems of the assembly line of the future, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

**Sunday**

With summer regrettably fading, some early fall shows make their premières today:

Enna Jettick Melodies, one of the earliest sponsored programs, returns in musical form with Jimmy Shields, tenor; the Norsemen Quartet, D'Artega's Orchestra, and Rosamund Ames, style expert.

***Mother Church Radiocast***

**For Sunday, Aug. 20**

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Even though we do get you way into the fall and winter months ever so often, what with our mentioning fur coats and bustles . . . we still can't get around the fact that there are several weeks left as far as summer is concerned. Which means that there are going to be plenty more evenings when light, and even white, frocks are in demand. In fact if you stay down at your summer place until it's almost cold, you'll find it's only your city-sisters who are rushing the season, and are wearing dark things while you're trying to find a party where you can wear a summer frock just once more!

All of which means that this sale that Fredley's is having is really very timely . . . to say nothing of convenient to the young girl's clothes allowance. Because the prices are amazing. And when we say amazing, we mean amazing! Surely an evening gown marked from $135 to $28 is just that, to our way of thinking. Of course, the place isn't full of such buys, but even so, every one is good. We saw a beautiful all white eyelet embroidery dress, with big puffy short sleeves for $25. (If we could possibly have squeezed into it, it would no longer be there for us to tell you about!) The square neck had been treated in camisole fashion. Just as the various Hamburg lace flounces down the skirt had. That is, they had been run in and out with narrow black ribbon, and ended up in little bows. You could keep changing the color of the ribbon, to match your change in evening slippers. Another eyelet embroidery (it has been awfully good this year, you know!) was an evening gown with a bolero jacket.

Then there were any number of fluffy affairs that the very young girl can wear without feeling too much like a ballerina (not that there's any objection, really) and some chiffons that feature say, a yellow bodice, and an all accordian-pleated cornflower blue skirt. Or for your less formal moments, and yet something that would make you know you were all right anywhere, how about the huge plaid linen skirt, long and full, that's topped by one of those cunning little sweaters that they crochet these days out of some kind of nubby stuff? In chalk white. Sweaters and hand-made blouses are also marked way down . . . as well as daytime dresses, suits, slacks, and so forth. But we warn you, nothing like this can last forever! In other words, you'll have to be getting in there.

**Junk Jewelry At All Prices**

It's strange . . . how easily a fashion can begin in this woman's world. Let a girl like this Brazilian who is flashing across the theatrical scene at the moment, appear with an overloading of huge, junk necklaces (the manuafturers have accepted "junk" as a correct adjective, so we're hurting nobody's feelings) and all the world starts beating a path to the nearest jewelry counter the next day for just such stuff. And it's getting so that new necklaces are as essential as new hats! Necklaces such as you'll find on the street floor at R. H. White's . . . in a variety of colors, sizes, and prices. And the best part of it all is that you wear just loads of necklaces at once . . . the way Ella looks when you let her play "dress up" and give her access to your dresser drawer!

**To Catch The overflow**

And speaking of dresser drawers reminds us . . . have you enough of them? We thought we were the only person who never had room for everything, but it seems that we're but one of many. According to the girl at Filene's who told us that the little maple colonial chests, which by the way boast of four drawers (for $2.99!), are for the "overflow." Then you buy another smaller chest, around 19 inches tall, with but three drawers, for the "overflow" from this chest. And so on. Things like this just keep right on going, you know. Anyhow, the chests are either maple, walnut, or mahogany color, and we imagine you can use them almost anywhere. Personally we thought of them for hosiery, costume jewelry, veils, and things like that. In the notions department, right on the street floor at Filene's.

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature**

# 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 326 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), WIXAL.

Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

**New Hampshire**

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays 2 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1300kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), WIXAL.

**Missouri**

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

**Canada**

**Quebec**

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

**Republic of Panama**

Colon — Week days, 9:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

*'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Saturday, Aug. 19**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |


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# AN ADULT EDUCATION COURSE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR announces "THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE" One page daily Oct. 2-Nov. 11, 1939

The World at Your Fireside
Danzig: Spot on Map but Towers Over Europe
Cross Currents Engulfing Danzig
Is Danzig Worth a War? Depends on What 'Danzig' Is
Minorities: Forced Exit From Tirol
Elsewhere In the News
WPA: Strikes and Made Work
Teachers' Pay: Is Cutting Economy?

As a new step in education through news The Christian Science Monitor offers its readers this equivalent of a full length course in current events. The course is conducted in question and answer style, with a guest "speaker" contributing a special "background" talk. The specimen page above shows the layout; note the arrangement in sections for easy removal for notebook use. Political, economic, educational, and social questions will be covered; and illustrations and bibliographies are included on each subject. Here is an ideal course in world affairs for all study and discussion groups; interesting and informal, yet giving the best thought available on present day problems.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Bruce Baker's Orchestra | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | Bruce Baker's Orchestra | Adrian Rollini's Trio | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 "Here's Moore" | Serenade | "Silver Winds" | Sports reports | Sports reports |
| 5:45 "Here's Moore" | Dance Interlude | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill | News: weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Sport comment | Fred Hoey; musicale | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra | Fred Waring's Orch. | News commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 "Parker Family" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra | Tenor and Novachord | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | News Service |
| 7:30 Professor Quiz"; | "The Revelers"; | "Inside of Sports"; | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 questions; answers | North Shore Players | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 "Under Western | "In the Gloaming" | Lucille Manners, so- | "Twentieth Century Ser- | "Front Page Drama" |
| 8:15 Skies"; variety | "In the Gloaming" | prano; Ross Graham, | enade" | "Sundown Serenade" |
| 8:30 Johnny Green's Or.; | "Don't Forget"; quiz | baritone; Frank Black's | WOR Symphony Orch. | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 8:45 sketch | program | Orchestra; chorus | WOR Symphony Orch. | Magyar Serenaders |
| 9:00 Raymond Paige, 99 | "Plantation Party"; | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Clas- |
| 9:15 Men and a Girl | vocalists; orchestra | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or | Edwin C. Hill | sical Album" |
| 9:30 "First Nighter"; | Harry Horlick's Orch. | "Death Valley Days"; | Ernie Fio Rito's Orches- | "Pages From the Clas- |
| 9:45 dramatization | Harry Horlick's Orch. | dramatic sketch | tra, soloist | sical Album" |
| 10:00 "Grand Central | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra | Jose Martines' Orch. |
| 10:15 Station"; drama | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Thanksgiving talks | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Robert L. Ripley; | Milt Herth's Trio | "America Unlimited"; | "Friday Promenade" | News Service |
| 10:45 vocalist; orchestra | Rep Hawks, Wisconsin | Trial Census comment | "Friday Promenade" | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | Jack McLean's Orch. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 Sports; music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Jack McLean's Orch. | Dance Orchestra |
| 11:30 C. Calloway's Orch | "The Music You Want" | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Bill McCune's Orchestra | The Majestics; orchestra |
| 11:45 C. Calloway's Orch. | "The Music You Want" | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Bill McCune's Orchestra | News Service |

## *Saturday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; 'Morning Review' | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | "Western Serenade" |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Tony, Jusnits, Buddy" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | "Rhythmic Romance" |
| 7:30 Popular music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | "Short Story Club" |
| 7:45 News Service | News; weather | "Good Morning" | "Morning Watch" | "Short Story Club" |
| 8:00 Weather; music | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:15 Shopping talk | "Musical Clock" | Local news; weather | "Musical Almanac" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:30 "Musical Bee" | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:45 "About Us" | "Rhapsody in Brass" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News: "As You Like It" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:15 Music; news | "As You Like It" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 National Hillbilly | "Breakfast Club"; so- | Network speaker | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of the |
| 9:45 Champions | loists; orchestra | Concert Internationale | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:00 Studio speaker | Morin Sisters, songs | "The Wise Man" | Studio program | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:15 String Quartet | "What Is It?" | "No School Today" | Studio program | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:30 "Saturday Serenade" | Barry McKinley, songs | "Bright Idea Club" | Model Airplane Club | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | "The Child Grows Up" | "Bright Idea Club" | Organ recital | Studio speaker |
| 11:00 Network speaker | "Harvey and Dell" | Chautauqua Concert for | "Boone County Folks" | "Robin's Discoveries" |
| 11:15 Interview | Sports School | Young People | "This Wonderful World" | "Robin's Discoveries" |
| 11:30 Columbia Concert | Weather; music; talk | Armchair Quartet | U. S. Army Band | News Service |
| 11:45 Hall | "Things and Swings" | "Nature Sketches" | U. S. Army Band | "Helen Aira" |
| 12:00 Rep. J. Randolph | News; 'Noonday Review' | Walter Kidder, baritone; | News Service | Italian program |
| 12:15 News Service | Noonday Review; stocks | organ; violin | Agricultural talk | Sports; weather; tide |
| 12:30 "Let's Pretend" | National Farm and | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 12:45 "Let's Pretend" | Home Hour | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Italian music program | Nancy Mace, soprano |
| 1:00 Enoch Light's Orch. | National Farm and | News Service | Women's Club News | "Western Serenade" |
| 1:15 Enoch Light's Orch. | Home Hour | Marimba Melodies | "Merchants' program" | "Rhythmic Romance" |
| 1:30 "What Price Amer- | "Little Variety Show" | Household talk | "Merchants' program" | "Short Story Club" |
| 1:45 ica"; talk; drama | "Little Variety Show" | Household talk | Richard Love's Orch. | "Short Story Club" |
| 2:00 National Doubles | Morton Franklin's Orch. | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Concert Orchestra | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 2:15 tennis matches at | Morton Franklin's Orch. | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Sport comment | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 2:30 Longwood | "Indiana Indigo" | "Golden Melodies"; | Sport reports | Concert pianist |
| 2:45 National Doubles | "Merry Music" | string ensemble | Sport comment | News Service |
| 3:00 tennis matches at | Glen Miller's Orchestra | "Matinee in Rhythm"; | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 3:15 Longwood | Glen Miller's Orchestra | Bob Armstrong's Orch. | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 3:45 tennis matches at | "Rhythmic Moods" | Roy Eldredge's Orch. | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 3:30 National Doubles | Weather; news | Roy Eldredge's Orch. | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Longwood | Club Matinee; variety | The Tryons Band | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 4:15 National Doubles | Club Matinee; variety | The Tryons Band | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 tennis at Longw'd | Club Matinee; variety | Paul Laval's Orchestra | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 4:45 Sport comment | Club Matinee; variety | Paul Laval's Orchestra | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Sport comment | National High School | Natoinal Music Camp | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Tennis summary | Band Concert | Band Concert | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Sterling Young's | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | "Summertime Swing" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Orchestra | Dance Interlude | Bruce Baker's Orch. | Sport program | News Service |
| 6:00 News; tennis | News; weather | News Service | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 "Headlines" | Fred Hoey; music | Sport comment | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | "Renfrew of the Mount- | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | ed"; dramatization | Dramatization | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 Americans at Work: | "Message of Israel" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Concert Orchestra | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 interviews | "Message of Israel" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Commentator | News Service |
| 7:30 Michael Loring | "Rhythms by Ricardo" | "People's Quiz Club" | Swing Session | Jim Lewis' Orchestra |
| 7:45 Presents | "Rhythms by Ricardo" | "People's Quiz Club" | "Curtain Calls" | "Kerry Dances |
| 8:00 "County Seat" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra | Song Festival | "Tropical Serenade"; | "Jungle Jim"; sketch |
| 8:15 "County Seat" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra | "From Hollywood Today"; | tenor; orchestra | "Rhythmic Romance" |
| 8:30 "Let's Join the | "Brent House"; dra- | Variety Show; vocalists; | "Hawaii Calls"; native | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 8:45 Band" | matic series | comedy; orchestra | Hawaiian music | "Let's Dance" |
| 9:00 Your Hit Parade; | National Barn Dance; | "Vox Pop"; Parks John- | Dance Orchestra | "Pages From the Clas- |
| 9:15 vocalist; quintet; | Henry Burr; soloists; | son; Graham McNamee | Dance Orchestra | sical Album" |
| 9:30 M. Warnow's Orch. | vocal groups; "Hoosier | Arch Oboler's Plays: | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Clas- |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Hot Shots"; comedy | "Efficiency Island" | "Sons of the Pioneers" | sical Album" |
| 10:00 Serenade" | Training camp program. | Benny Goodman's Orch.; | Chicagoland Music Fes- | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 10:15 "Court of Reflec- | Blue Barrin's Orchestra. | vocalist | tival; symphony or- | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 10:30 tions" | Plattsburg Army Ma- | Horace Heidt's Orch. | chestra; John Carter, | News Service |
| 10:45 "Adventures" | neuvers; drama | Horace Heidt's Orch. | tenor; chorus | Claude Sweeten's Orch. |
| 11:00 Weather; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | Enric Madriguera's Or. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 Sports; music | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Weather Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | Tom Dorsey's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Harry James' Orch. | Mal Halleti's Orchestra | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Elias Breskin's Orch. |
| 11:45 Harry James' Orch. | Mal Halleti's Orchestra | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Lou Breese's Orchestra | News Service |

# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**


KEITH MEMORIAL AIR CONDITIONED
2nd WEEK STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE with SPENCER TRACY
plus NEW 2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY in UNEXPECTED FATHER

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
MGM's Technicolor Spectacle
"WIZARD of OZ"
Judy Garland • Frank Morgan
Ray Bolger • Jack Haley • Bert Lahr
Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation"


**WALTHAM, MASS.**


EMBASSY—WALTHAM
Saturday-Tuesday August 19-22
ROBERT DONAT GREER CARSON
"GOOD-BYE MR. CHIPS"
The Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby"


Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

**NEW YORK CITY**


"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45, Clr. 6-0156. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:35—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Mats. WEDNESDAYS & THURSDAYS, 2:30
No Saturday Performances During August
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
Frances LEDERER • Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-6390
Air-Conditioned — Evgs. at 8 — $1.10 to $3.30

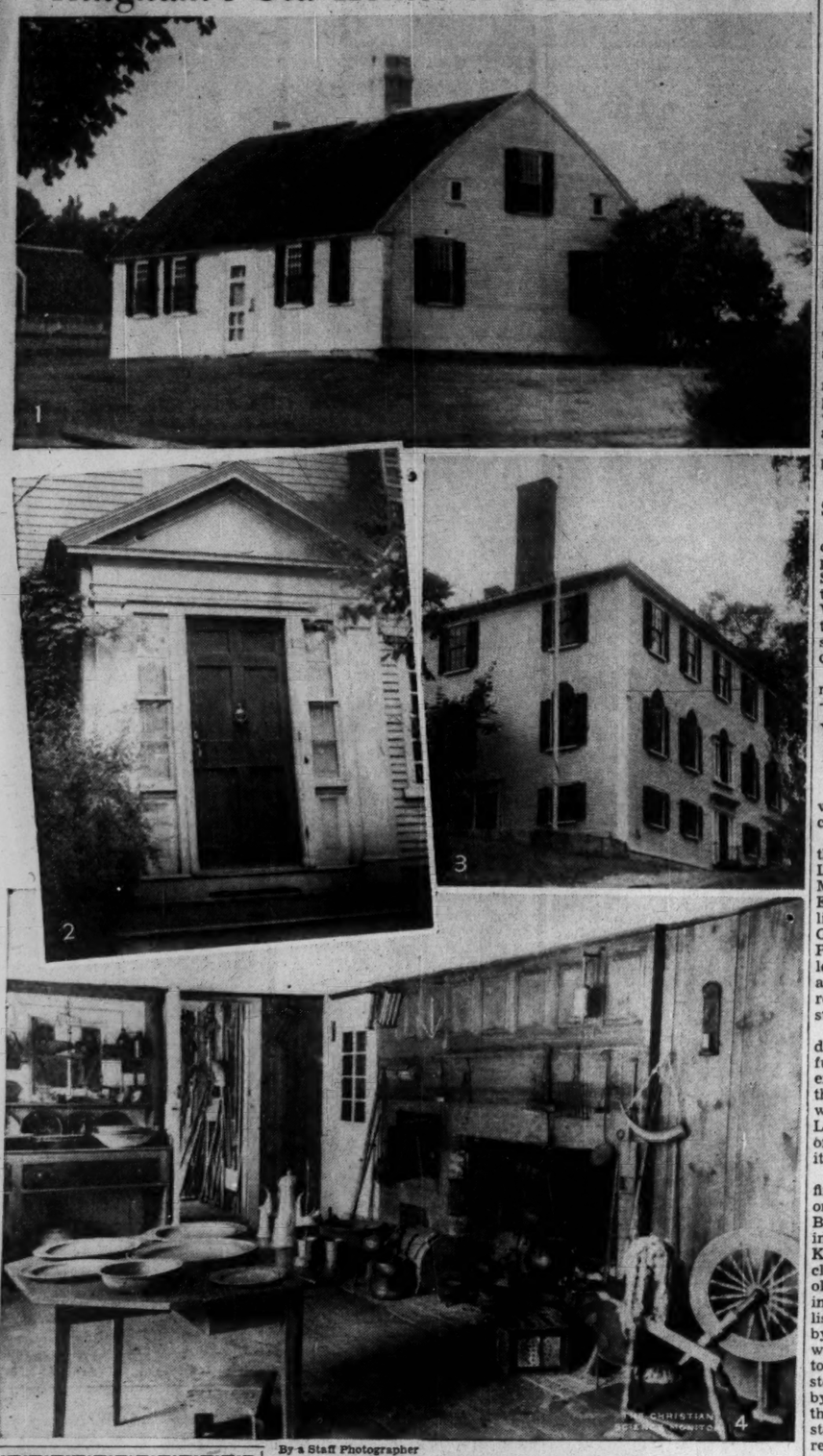
STANLEY & LIVINGSTONE
SPENCER TRACY • Nancy Kelly Richard Greene
& GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW
350 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (In Person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE - Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8270
Evgs. 8:40. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. TOMORROW & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until October 1 — 301 Seats $1.10

# Hingham's Old Homes to Reveal Charms



By a Staff Photographer

## Historical Tour for Public Planned

1. The Jabez Wilder or "Rainbow Roof" House on Main Street, the Home of Mrs. Carrie A. Wilder.
2. Doorway of the Ebenezer Gay House, North Street.
3. Derby Academy, Main Street.
4. Kitchen of the Old Ordinary, a famous inn of Colonial Days and now the home of the Hingham Historical Academy, official sponsor of tour.

## Hingham's Historical Homes Open for a Day to Visitors

Interesting historical homes of Hingham will be open to the public tomorrow from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., on a tour arranged by the Hingham Historical Society. Using the Old Ordinary, earlier known as Andrew's Tavern and after that as Wilder's Tavern, as rallying point, members of the society will be on hand to orient and direct visitors.

To emphasize the charm of the old buildings, their owners, many of whom are direct descendants of the original builders to whom grants of land were given as far back as 1633, will permit visitors to view collections of rare old glass, pewter, china, samplers, bedding, furniture, and tools common to the uses of early Colonial days.

In addition to the places illustrated herewith, the tour will include the home of Barnabas Lincoln, who was captured by pirates and marooned on an island in the Caribbean Sea; the Gen. Benjamin Lincoln House—the General Lincoln who received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown; the Lincoln-Fairbanks House; Tranquility Lodge, a Thaxter house, built about 1709; the Elpilet Cushing House of 1790; the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson on Main Street, built in 1806; the Peter Jacob House, built in 1687; the Robert P. Cushing residence on East Street, built in 1678.

## Leather Concern Has Reorganization

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18—Resignation of several key officials and dismissal of a number of other employees were announced this wek by the Graton & Knight Company, manufacturer of leather products, as part of a reorganization plan designed to enhance its industrial position.

Although the reorganization followed a long period of adverse conditions, Frederick E. Barth, President, stated that although the Company operated at a loss in 1938, it "continues to reflect a very strong financial position, with cash on hand of $425,409 — an amount substantially in excess of all current liabilities."

## Worcester Stoker Firm Receives Navy Contract

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18—Officials of the Riley Stoker Corporation have been notified by the Navy Department its bid of $446,371 for boiler equipment and accessories for various naval stations and vessels has been accepted.

Equipment will be delivered to the New York and Norfolk, Va., Navy Yards, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

# Rhode Island Storm Debris Finally to Go Up in Bonfire

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 18—Westerly's last remnant of the destructive hurricane a year ago soon will vanish. It is a pile of assorted lumber and house parts collected by the town from the wreckage of summer cottages. Since spring, owners who could identify their property have been permitted to take it from the pile. The remainder is available to anyone who cares to cart it off.

John Payne, president of the Town Council, issued the "come and get it" order this week.

"We'll wait about two weeks more," Mr. Payne said, "to give people time to get it away. Then we'll make a bonfire of the rest and get the land cleaned up."

The wreckage of more than 400 beach cottages went into the pile.

### Savings Being Effected

Large savings in the purchase of supplies for the State are reported by Herman Landgraf, State Purchasing Agent. During the past six months under the Vanderbilt G. O. P. administration the Purchasing Agent says savings have amounted to 25 per cent.

Part of the savings have been made by purchasing standardized supplies for all departments in large quantities, Mr. Landgraf explained. He added that political pull is out. "Price and quality being equal," he declared, "the lowest responsible bidder gets the contract. . . There is no room for persons seeking a preferred position and there is no back door."

### Monument to Be Dedicated

A monument to the religious and civic freedom which was espoused by Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, will be dedicated Sunday at the Old Touro Synagogue in Newport, said to be the oldest synagogue in the country.

The monument was erected on the synagogue grounds by the Jewish community of Newport as its contribution to Newport's tercentenary celebration.

The monument bears the following inscription taken from the Rhode Island charter of 1663: "Dedicated to the principles that all and every person and persons from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter freelye and fullye have and enjoye his and theire own judgements and consciences in matters of religious concernments."

# York, Maine, to Recall History

(Continued from Page 9)

was to have been Sir Ferdinando's capital.

From it he was to have ruled the northern English colonies as Lord Palatine of the Province of Maine and Governor of ALL New England with almost absolute political and ecclesiastical powers. Gorges was quickly disliked by the Puritans of Massachusetts who had left England expressly to avoid autocratic rule and in whom all ready the spirit of democracy was stirring.

Cromwell's establishment of a dictatorial republic in England furnished the Massachusetts leaders an opportunity to throw off the authority of Gorges' nephews who were acting as deputy rulers. Later when Maine became a part of Massachusetts the city received its final name of York.

Among other firsts York had the first saw and grist mill, both ordered by Gorges as early as 1623. By far the most interesting building in town is the York Gaol or King's Prison. It too has definite claims to antiquity, for it is the oldest public building still standing in what were once the English colonies. Today, half-hidden by trees and bushes it bares outwardly little resemblance to a town lock-up, but in 1653 its two stone dungeons were not relished by the unfortunates confined in them. Replete with Puritanical stocks, cage, and ducking stool it remained until 1760 prison for the entire district of Maine. For another 100 years it served as a local jail. Today it is nothing more formidible than a museum visited by tourists eager to see the sheriff's quarters, the court rooms, and the places of incarceration.

### Bridge Building Exhibit

Another first cherished by this ancient community is the first wooden pile drawbridge in America. Because parishioners living on the south side of the York River found it difficult to attend service in the First Parish Meeting House, Major Samuel Sewall designed, built, and completed the structure in 1761. Down through the centuries it has been kept in repair, and is still in use. The original bridge was an engineering triumph, for Major Sewall had no bridge machinery at his disposal. Undaunted, however, he made depth soundings, cut his piling to the correct length, joined them, braced them, floated them into place, and then drove them home with a trip hammer. In the world of bridge building the Major became a sensation. He received a number of orders to build similar bridges, and England sent her best engineers to observe and bring back plans of the structure for use in the mother country. Over this bridge hurried the first Minute Men of Maine on their way to complete the struggle for liberty begun in Gorges time.

### Another Little Schoolhouse

Added last year as a permanent exhibit to the town's treasures is a restoration of the little schoolhouse that was built in 1745. Miss Elizabeth Perkins of New York, whose summer home is the Piggin House, had had the school restored along the line of Henry Ford's little schoolhouse in Sudbury, Mass. Tables and benches have been hand-hewn from logs in the original manner; the books and the whipping post are there as well; and even full-sized figures of boys and girls, one of them an Indian lad, dressed in authentic costumes are hard at work on the three R's.

The Piggin House, one of the earliest dwellings still standing in Maine, takes its curious name from the original part of the house which consisted of a great chimney and a single room. Thus it resembled a piggin which is a wooden box or pail with an upright stave for a nandle often used as a dipper. Today the Piggin House stands as an excellent example of late seventeenth century architecture. Built on the river near the Sewall Bridge the house has a touch of the mysterious, with underground passage leading to it and a secret room. The room was used for hiding women and children during an Indian attack. Tradition has it that the passage and room saw service as one of the innumerable links in that underground railroad that prior to the Civil War helped runaway slaves escape to Canada.

# Market Fills and Prices Ease

**Weekly Food Shopping Report**

With the advancing season adding varieties and lists of native products, fruits and vegetables in Boston markets continue in ample supply, with slight change in prices.

Athough retarded by the dryness of the past month, native crops counted celery, onions, cucumbers, carrots, corn, green beans, beets, and potatoes among the displays shown, and in most places at reasonable prices.

Among the new arrivals were Brussels sprouts from Connecticut at 20 cents a quart basket; Washington blackberries for 15 cents a pint; Casaba melons from California ranging between 50 and 75 cents on market stall price lists, and Golden Delicious squash at five to eight cents a pound.

Swordfish is at its lowest this season, priced between 35 and 40 cents. Heavy steer beef prices are down this week-end, two to five cents cheaper than last week-end. Lobster prices tend to rise in the big markets, with "specials" of live chicken lobster at 25 and prices going from there to 35 and 50 cents. Jumbo green shrimps, native halibut and trout can be had at 35 cents a pound.

Maine leads the potato supply in prices, but not abundance, selling at from seven to 11 cents cheaper than New Jersey, the largest contributor to the markets this week. A larger supply of Maine potatoes is expected next week. Californias sell at 55 to 60 cents a peck. Chain stores list the new crop of sweet potatoes at five pounds for 19 cents.

Watermelons are still available at 29 to 39 cents; cantaloupes at 15 cents each. Winesaps are on the big market stalls at 60 cents a dozen; peaches are plentiful, running from 35 cents a dozen to 65 and 75 cents a basket.

# Rural N. H. Leads Electrically

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18 — New Hampshire Grange leaders are out to make certain the State's honor of continuting to have the largest percentage of its rural homes electrified of any State in the Union.

Under Grange sponsorship, and under enabling legislation provided by the recent session of the Legislature, the Naw Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc., has been established to take advantage of the assistance of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration. For the time being, Grange leaders head the co-operative but when the farm-consumers are ready they will take over the co-operative's management.

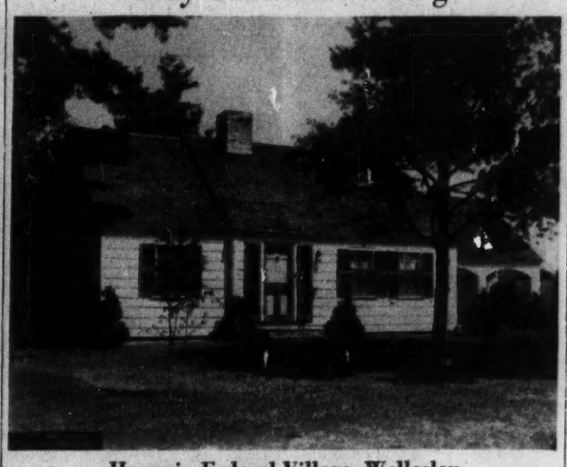
The co-operative is to devote its attention to rural electrification in the Colebrook, Plymouth, and Lempster areas.

Each farm family to participate in the co-operative movement must pay a $5 membership fee and this money will be used for surveys prior to the granting of allotments by the Federal agency.

## Patriarca Indicted Again

A second indictment against Raymond L. S. Patriarca was returned today by a Suffolk County Grand Jury, charging him with assault and battery with intent to rob Henry Porter, President of the Oxford Print Co., in Brighton, and William H. Perry, Treasurer of the same company. Patriarca was indicted yesterday by the same jury for robbery at the printing plant on March 19, 1937. Following its report to Judge Thomas J. Hammond the jury was dismissed until September.

## Cosy Suburban Living



**Home in Federal Village, Wellesley**

**Low costs, comfortable living in woodland surroundings feature George W. Crowe homes on Parker Street, off Weston Road. Ten are under construction, 24 have been sold in last two years. The above is a popular type.**

# War Talk and Rising Costs Are Found Drag on Building

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

War scares and armament programs in Europe have caused a sharp tapering off in home building throughout the world, according to Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, on his return to the United States from the International Congress on City Planning and Housing in Stockholm.

From several days of international discussions requiring the translation of ideas into French, Einglish, German and Swedish, Mr. Nelson found that the threat of war seemed more disturbing to the democracies than it did to the totalitarian states. While building appeared to be hinging upon a standstill in France and England, he said, Germany is building 300,000 new family units this year and Russia reports work progressing on 500,000 single family quarters.

Rising costs of materials is a basic cause for curtailing building operations elsewhere, Mr. Nelson added.

### For Pedestrian Safety

Theme of the conference, according to the real estate expert, was national planning to compel towns and cities to reconstruct their streets for the protection of the pedestrians who are being sacrificed, said Mr. Nelson, to give motorists and taxicabs more speed within city limits. Emphasis was placed by the conference upon the city plan of the versatile Leonardo da Vinci who 300 years ago envisaged the possibility of completely segregating pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Radburn, N. J., was held up to international reviewers as a 100 per cent safety city, reversing the general trend of destroying established business centers through "failure t remove the dangers, discomforts and inconveniences of heavy motorized traffic."

"But what does that intangible expression, national planning, mean?" Mr. Nelson was asked. And the answer: "It means to make possible by national laws or to compel towns and cities to guide their future growth tactfully and intelligently to meet the growing problems of traffic and housing."

### England Shows the Way

"England has done that," Mr. Nelson pointed out, "and for the first time in history the planning of communities and provisions for housing the masses in decent, livable quarters at reasonable costs is being dealt with seriously on a world-wide basis."

Mr. Nelson noted various plans for the financing of homes, one of the most interesting being utilized in Sweden, where 30-year mortgages are allowed on 90 per cent of the investment. German and English plans are somewhat similar, he said.

With the lowering of interest rates under the Federal Housing Administration this month from 5 to 4 per cent for single homes and from 4½ to 4 per cent on large-scale developments, the National Housing Authority believed that the United States now has the finest home financing system in the world.

### Why Count Houses?

"Why a national housing census?"

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange answered that question following the Congressional approval of an official housing count to be taken in connection with the regular 1940 population census.

First, the Federal Government stands in need of basic information on localized housing needs in order to formulate a national housing policy. A housing census will help the Government to spend its housing dollars more intelligently, the Exchange stated.

Second reason given is that a housing census will enable builders, contractors and loaning agencies to gauge current housing demands.

Third, a census will contribute to the progress of city planning, helping to bring about an improved use of the Nation's urban land resources.

Said the Exchange: "Housing investments represent one-fourth of the national wealth. In loans, commitments and guarantees, the Federal Government has an interest of $10,000,000,000 in housing. Yet this is the one branch of our national economy where reliable statistics are sorely lacking."

The count of dwellings is restricted in the census bill to the most vital factual data.

# Loan of $750,000 Proposed to Ease Springfield Tax

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—Though emphasizing his disapproval of "fictitious tax rates" and artificial reduction of the tax rate, Mayor Roger L. Putnam has announced his intention of asking the City Council for authority to borrow $750,000 against current expenses of 1939.

The Mayor, explanations show, bases his decision on two points—first, the rise in the State tax; and second, the relief which municipal borrowing, at low interest rates, would afford distressed property owners.

Borrowing $750,000 suggests the possibility that a reduction from the 1938 tax rate of $35.40 may be achieved, some city officials maintaining that $600,000 would be sufficient to hold the tax rate at $35.40.

Mr. Putnam said that the State tax which Springfield must pay has been boosted from $370,000 in 1938 to $1,154,000. "In spite of new taxes the Legislature has just enacted, the State's running expenses have increased markedly," Mr. Putnam commented. He asserted that if the State had not imposed such a drastic increase Springfield's position would have improved to a point where borrowing would not be necessary, and he characterized the State tax jump as a "sudden new bill."

## R. I. Board to Study Direct Primary And Clean Politics Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDNCE, R. I., Aug. 18—A Commission to study the advisability of a direct primary and a corrupt practices act and to report to the General Assembly and the Governor has been named by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

The members are: F. Harlan Flint, Cranston; Wallace Campbell, South Kingstown; Harold B. Tanner, Providence; Francis E. Sullivan, Providence, and Henri A. Roberge, Woonsocket. Mr. Roberge is the only Democrat.

Under a resolution passed by the last session of the General Assembly, the Commission is to investigate all phases of the two subjects and draft any legislation it should favor.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# Fourth Man on Cup Team May Be Joe Hunt—Brooklyn Hopes to Edge Terrymen

## Could Partner With Mako Or Spare in Singles Match

By Wendell Davis

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With the next few days' play in the national doubles here at Longwood's Cricket Club largely determining the American Davis Cup doubles situation, Walter Pate, non-playing captain, is here watching his prospective individuals with interest. Pate has "two definite ideas" of which even his Davis Cup Committee mates have no knowledge, and the three matches of the three American teams facing the Australian doubles combine of John Bromwich and Adrian Quist have due import in regard to these "ideas."

Pate arrived here yesterday morning, and the first match which held his interest was that of Gene Mako and Jack Tidball against the Aussies, which ended in a breeze from the boys from down under, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Pate's reaction following the debacle was that "Tidball is attempting to make a comeback, and that he is not used to fast grass play."

**Riggs-Mako**

Tomorrow, Pate's second interest takes place when Bobby Riggs, the Davis Cup singles hopeful, and Elwood Cooke meet this same Australian Bromwich-Quist combination. Should Riggs and Cooke fail as did Mako and Tidball, there's another match for Pate to witness, that is if Frankie Parker and Don McNeill are not upset today by Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman. For Sunday in the finals, Parker and McNeill would face the Aussies.

Although Pate would not comment upon his "two definite ideas," inasmuch as "I would like to keep the Australians guessing until the last moment," it is thought that one combination would be the untried but experienced doubles team of Riggs and Mako.

Pate's answer to an untried team playing together was, "Two veteran doubles players can in two weeks become accustomed to each other's style of play, although it is preferred that they play together in tournaments as much as four years."

**Parker-Mako**

The other combination could well be the tried but broken-up team of Parker and Mako. Parker's chances in the doubles is handicapped by the suspicion in tennis circles that the Davis Cup Committee would like him to play merely in the singles.

"The Davis Cup Committee is deciding upon the four-man squad Monday night in New York," Pate said yesterday, "and the statement will be issued sometime Tuesday."

**Tournament Important**

Although this tournament was not regarded as important in the Davis Cup doubles selection, inasmuch as the prospective individuals were allowed to pick their own partners, the appearance of Pate and his careful scrutiny, plus the fact that within three days the team of four will be announced, all adds up to increased importance for this year's national doubles.

Parker, Riggs and Mako are assured positions on the team, however, and the others are supposedly still in the running, although it is rumored around Longwood today that the fourth position has been definitely given to Joe Hunt, in which case it would be a decided surprise to tennis followers the country over.

**Hunt Surprise**

This late turn to Hunt will cause comment inasmuch as the blond Californian has played but one tournament (Southampton) all summer and was not even named to the Davis Cup squad when it was announced last week.

The reasons are logical, however, should Hunt get into shape within the next few weeks. With Mako on the squad, the United States needs a capable singles substitute as well as a doubles possibility. Hunt is probably the most logical replacement of the other squad members in both departments of play.

His status will be decided tomorrow night, whether he will go to Newport for tournament experience, or whether he will go to the Merion Cricket Club training grounds in Pennsylvania with the rest of the Davis Cup squad next week.

**Wood Out**

In a process of elimination, Wood would be the first out of question inasmuch as he dropped out himself when he decided to go west to his ranch. Hunt will undoubtedly take his place on the squad.

Bitsy Grant, although possessing the record of never losing a match to an Australian, even in practice, is not regarded as a possibility inasmuch as he doesn't drive hard enough.

Although McNeill amassed a great record abroad, winning the French Hard Courts, winning three out of five matches with Gottfried Von Cramm, said to be the greatest amateur in the world today, the Kansas City player's doubles play with Parker has been shoddy here this week, and it is in this department that Pate is interested.

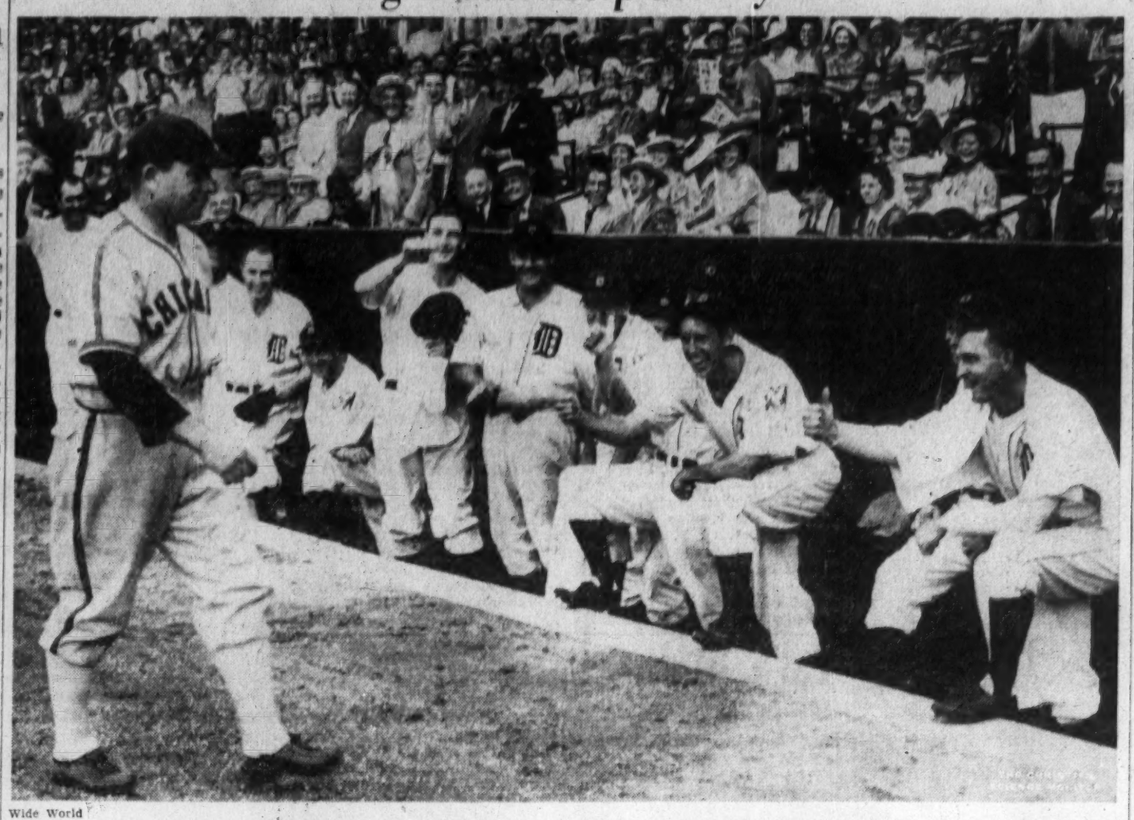
**Mako's Service**

Pate said yesterday in reference to trying other combinations this week in the doubles, "I don't like to break up a team such as Riggs and Cooke, when they have been playing so well together." That is the essence of Cooke's position on the squad, and yet, he is not a strong enough singles player to be an adequate substitute. Because of his service, Mako has been definitely out of the singles picture this summer.

In other words, the fourth post on this year's Davis Cup squad must be occupied by a good singles and doubles player, providing, of course, Mako is the third member of the team. Mako's presence on the team will mean that he will team with either Riggs, Parker or the fourth man named. He is Pate's favorite pupil and is conceded one of the best doubles players in the world. Donald Budge, his former partner, admits that Mako taught him his doubles play.

In regard to Mako's service, Pate said last night, "Mako will get into the net fast enough, and he's a good volleyer, so that his weak service will not bother his doubles play, providing, of course, he has a good doubles partner."

## *Willing Hands Help Jimmy 'Out'*



Wide World

**Jimmy Dykes, chunky Chicago White Sox manager, gets the old heave-ho sign from the Detroit Tigers as he passes their dugout on the way out of the game at Briggs Stadium. Manager Dykes protested so violently when Umpire Rommel, once a teammate of Dykes on the Athletics, called Gerald Walker out on a play at the plate, that Rommel banished him fromthe game.**

## Durocher Aims to Finish In Front of Rival Giants

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Leo Durocher, the cocky-shortstop-manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has an idea that he can leap over the stumbling Giants and crash the first division of the National League. As the Ebbets Field entry came to Boston in fifth place, within a game of the New York club, his chances appear bright indeed. This current four-game series at the Hive will have an important bearing on the future.

The Dodgers have not closed the season in the money since 1932, when, under the leadership of Max Carey, they won 81 contests and settled third. That year also marked the last time they have finished ahead of the Giants. If Durocher succeeds, Ebbets Field fans will place Brooklyn at his feet, for they like nothing better than a chance to laugh at the outfit which make its home the Polo Grounds.

**Lacks Man Power**

Durocher will win or lose with his pitching. He apparently has attack enough to maintain a first-division pace. But the mound support may collapse at any time, without notice. Leo has done remarkably well with what he has. However, the man power is lacking. Boots Poffenberger walked out on him. Whitlow Wyatt injured his leg bumping Lonny Frey at Cincinnati and Van Mungo broke a bone in his ankle sliding into a base. Neither is with the team at the moment.

Hugh Casey and Vito Tamulis, the latter a left-hander, have stepped in and taken up the slack left by Mungo and Wyatt. Luke Hamlin is now the ace of the staff with 14 wins and nine losses, and has won his last three starts. The slender right-hander is having his best year and may reach the 20 mark before the curtain has rolled down on this campaign. Durocher took Al Hollingsworth from Newark, but the former Cincinnati and Philadelphia hurler failed in his only attempt to baffle the opposition.

**Attack Bolstered**

Until Art Parks and Dixie Walker came along to bolster the attack, the Dodgers had trouble scoring more than two runs per game. Now they are capable of an occasional big inning. In Camilli, Koy, Phelps, Parks, and Walker, Durocher presents an offense that is dangerous against all types of pitching.

The most disappointing department at Brooklyn has been the outfield. At least, that's the way it was until recently. Since the season was inaugurated, three gardeners have been released—Goody Rosen, Hockett, and Fred Sington. Three others—Tuck Stainback, Mel Almada, and Gene Moore—were benched for light hitting. Now the Koy-Walker-Parks trio, reading from left to right, is functioning in the territory beyond the infield. Judging by the recent success of the club, which won two out of three from the Giants before coming to the Hub, the latest combination is not apt to be disturbed in a hurry.

**Purchase Gilbert**

When the Dodgers report for spring training in 1940, Durocher will look over two promising young outfielders. Charley Gilbert, son of Larry Gilbert, former star fly chaser with the 1914 Braves, has been purchased from Nashville. So has Calvin Chapman, who once belonged to Cincinnati as an infielder. Both boys will finish the season in the Southern Association. They cost the Dodgers in the vicinity of $40,000.

The Brooklyn pace includes nine triumphs in the most recent 15 starts. At the close of the recent western tour, Durocher won successive series from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, not an easy accomplishment at this late stage of the season. Leo has not lost a series, incidentally, since he tangled with the Cardinals the third week in July.

Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at the Allston ball park. The Dodgers close their series with the Bees on Sunday by playing a double-header. The western clubs open an invasion here next week, the Pirates, Cubs, Cardinals, and Reds coming in that order. Monday is an open date. Pittsburgh plays one game here Tuesday and two on Wednesday.

# SPORTS

**The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.**

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## Tabor Is Victor in Junior Golf Over Franzeim 3 and 1

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CANTON, Mass., Aug. 18—Edward O. Tabor, Jr., of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, became the new junior state golf champion as a result of his 3-and-1 victory over Edward Franzeim of the Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, here at the Blue Hill Country Club, today.

The battle between the two young golfers was nip and tuck most of the way and not until the 13th hole was there any sign of one or the other breaking. It was at this hole that Tabor, a Dartmouth College junior, poked down a nice three while Franzeim, finding trouble with his putter, had to take four, sending him one down. The Melrose lad, try as he could, was unable to even the count from this point. It seemed the more he tried the more he went astray and after working hard to halve the 14th and 15th holes he gave way to Tabor's superior play, losing the 16th and 17th holes and the match.

**Exceptional Golf**

Both youngsters played exceptional golf and received the hearty applause of the gallery on many occasions. Both were driving well and hitting their iron shots with accuracy. Tabor's steadiness on the greens was a big factor in his victory.

Until the start of the junior tournament the boys were strangers to each other. Yet early predictions were that they would meet in the final because of their individual showings in past performances.

Both finalists have played in two previous junior championships. Franzeim didn't qualify in the first division at Belmont in 1937, but made the junior-junior group where he went through to become the first holder of this title. Last year was his most impressive showing when he was runner-up to Bob Adams at Salem.

**Won Medal Honors**

While Tabor managed to qualify three times for the Junior tournament, the best he could do was reach the quarterfinals at Salem last year. He did, however, walk off with the medal honors. In 1937 he was eliminated in the first round by Johnny Waloshyn of Walpole.

Franzeim, installed as the favorite, took medal honors, traveling over the difficult Blue Hill course in par 71.

Both boys will be eligible to compete again next year.

In the junior-junior ranks two Oakley boys fought it out for the title, with Walter Feeley defeating Herbert Griffith, 4 and 3.

## Charlie Adams Wins Famous King's Cup

NEWPORT, R. I., (AP)—Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, won the New York Yacht Club's Kings Cup race off this resort.

Adams sailed his 12-meter sloop Nyala around the 28-mile triangular course, which started and ended at Bretton's Reef, 17m. 39s. faster than his nearest competitor, the Seven Seas, owned by Van F. Merle--Smith of New York.

The third boat was Gleam, owned by G. H. Crane of Boston. Istalina, owned by Reginald V. Lanier of New York and Newport, dropped out of the race which was sailed in a light southwest breeze.

The cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club by the late King George V of England.

## Local Box Score

**Red Sox**

Aug. 17

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr 2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Cramer cf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx 1b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Vosmik lf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Dessutels c | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Grove p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 7 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| PHILADELPHIA | | | | | | | |
| Moses, rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Ambler, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Johnson lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Hayes, c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Siebert, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Chapman, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagel, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Lodigiani, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reninger, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Tipton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dean, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

*Batted for Reninger in 8th.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —7 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Runs batted in, Chapman, Dessutels, Vosmik 2, Doerr, Tabor, Cramer, Two-base hits, Foxx, Hayes—Tabor, Williams, Siebert, Three-base hit, Cramer, Home runs, Vosmik, Tabor. Sacrifices, Siebert, Doerr, Grove. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Ambler and Hayes; Ambler, Nagel and Siebert. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 10. Bases on balls, by Reninger 4. Struck out, by Grove 5, by Reninger. Hits, off Reninger, 15 in 8 innings; off Dean, 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitches, Reninger 2. Losing pitcher, Reninger. Umpires, McGowan, Grieve and Quinn. Time of game, 1h. 58m. Attendance, 12,000.

**Boston Pitching**

| Red Sox | W | L | Bees | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grove | 13 | 2 | Fette | 10 | 7 |
| Ostermueller | 8 | 2 | Lanning | 4 | 3 |
| Dickman | 7 | 2 | Posedel | 12 | 9 |
| Heving | 9 | 3 | Sullivan | 3 | 4 |
| Rich | 4 | 3 | Shoffner | 4 | 6 |
| Auker | 7 | 6 | MacFayden | 7 | 13 |
| Wilson | 8 | 8 | Turner | 4 | 7 |
| Galehouse | 6 | 7 | Errickson | 2 | 6 |
| Wade | 1 | 2 | Frankhouse | 9 | 2 |
| Wagner | 0 | 0 | | | |
| LeFebvre | 0 | 0 | | | |

**Boston Batting**

| Red Sox | | Bees | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foxx | .366 | Hassett | .326 |
| Finney | .341 | Garms | .316 |
| Doerr | .332 | Cuccinello | .316 |
| Williams | .324 | West | .285 |
| Cramer | .306 | Simmons | .283 |
| Tabor | .300 | Miller | .269 |
| Carey | .299 | Masi | .265 |
| Cronin | .294 | Majeski | .264 |
| Nonnenkamp | .286 | Andrews | .263 |
| Peacock | .285 | Warstler | .252 |
| Vosmik | .279 | Outlaw | .245 |
| Dessutels | .234 | Lopez | .236 |
| Berg | .211 | Cooney | .236 |
| Berger | .154 | | |

**Tomorrow's Baseball**

*By the Associated Press*

American League

Cleveland at Chicago, Detroit at St. Louis, Boston at Washington (2), Philadelphia at New York.

National League

Brooklyn at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Cincinnati.

## Women Golfers Scoring Low in Wee Burn Tests

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NOROTON, Conn., Aug. 18 — Leading women golfers of the country toiled over Wee Burn Golf course yesterday in practice rounds for the forthcoming Women's amateur national which opens Monday Aug. 21, in heat which taxed even the sturdy resistance of the caddies. There were some excellent scores indicating the rapid advances women have made in golfing during recent years and the keen competition which may be expected between the 206 contestants who will play their qualifying rounds Monday.

Among those who reported cards ranging between 75 and 80 on the par 75 course were—Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas; Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Pacific Palisades, Calif.; Elizabeth Hicks, the 19-year old California star; Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta; Ellamae Williams of Chicago; Nancy Hurst of Portland; Beatrice Janeiro, and Fay Crocker, the South American marvel.

**Singled Out**

As the contestants familiarize themselves with the course the critical holes which will present the greatest difficulties are being singled out. So far they are the 6th 10th, 11th, and 18th. In all cases they present problems of accuracy and distance. Lack of either on these holes carry heavy penalties in strokes and hazards.

The sixth is a 582 yard dog leg with a brook and mounds traversing it at the 340 yard mark. It is a par five hole which takes three accurate long shots to the green. Many of the women players find it hard to carry the brook on the second shot, due to the sloping contour of the fairway unless their drive exceeds 200 yards. The tenth presents similar difficulties. The second shot is over a brook with Hayes Folly, a lagoon to the right and costly rough to the left.

**Tenth Hole**

The tenth a 525-yard hole with water hazards, traps and fatal rough demands a long, accurate drive—longer than some of the players have been able to negotiate.

The eleventh, a par four 386-yard hole has a shallow green surrounded on three sides by water, and on the fourth side by difficult rough. The second shot must hit the green firmly and cling, or the player will realize why Wee Burn members called it Despair Corner. The eighteenth, a 467-yard par five requires a carry of 190 yards to cross the diagonally inclined brook which bisects the fairway. To the left is a pine grove and a country road; to the right an angle of Hayes Folly, and more trees and New England rocks.

The way home is up a terraced, trap laden hill to an elevated guarded green. Distance and accuracy only insure a par, and coming at the end of a hard match, it is what may be modestly termed a "tough hole."

## Cubs Purchase Pair

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Los Angeles Baseball Club announced yesterday that it had sold two of its stars, Catcher Bob Collins and Pitcher Julio Bonetti, to the Chicago Cubs.

David P. Fleming, President of the Angels, said cash and players were involved.

Collins, formerly with the Yankees, has been with Los Angeles three years, batting around .300.

Bonetti, formerly with the St. Louis Browns, is the Pacific Coast League's leading pitcher. He has won 15 games and lost three.

**Today's Baseball**

*By the Associated Press*

(Time is Eastern Standard)

National League

New York at Philadelphia, clear, 2:15 p. m.
Brooklyn at Boston, cloudy, 2:00 p. m.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Philadelphia at New York, clear, 2:15 p. m.
Boston at Washington, cloudy, 3:15 p. m.
Cleveland at Chicago, threatening, 8:30 p. m.
(Only games scheduled.)

## Late Bulletins

**BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP) — Richard Hole of Staten Island, N. Y., won the Vermont state junior singles tennis crown today, defeating Francis Draves of Longmeadow, Mass., 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.**

**Draves went into the final with a 6—2, 0—6, 7—5 victory over Eric Barradale of Brattleboro.**

* * *

**NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Marta Barnett of Miami, Fla., unseeded in the National Public Parks tennis championships because she forwarded her entry too late, today entered the final round with a 6—2, 6—0 triumph over Helen Germaine of New York, seeded No. 2, and champion in 1932.**

* * *

**MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP)—Jake Wozniak of Manchester, 21-year-old pitcher, has been signed by the Boston Red Sox and will be sent to a farm club next spring, the boy's father said today. Wozniak, a right-hander, won five games and lost six this season with the Tupper Lake, N. Y., team in the Northern League.**

* * *

*By the Associated Press*

**Alice Marble of Beverly Hills and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, women's national doubles tennis champions for the past two years, gained the semi-final round of the current tournament at Longwood today by defeating Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, 6—3, 6—1.**

## *Congratulations in Order!*

By a Staff Photographer

**Ted Tabor of Vesper, left, new Massachusetts State junior champion, being congratulated by Ed Franzeim of Bellevue after this morning's final in which Tabor beat the Bellevue youngster, 3 and 1, at Blue Hill Country Club.**

## Tiller Talk

**Boston Y. C. Cruise; Squantum Inter-Club**

With the Boston Yacht Club's cruising race to Halifax, N. S., leading the yachting parade this week end, the Boston Bay fleet returns to inter-club racing when they gather at the Squantum Yacht Club Sunday to resume the race for points.

* * *

The Halifax race, starting tomorrow, has attracted three Class A yachts, and 11 Class B ocean racers, the Boston Yacht Club combining with the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron in the sponsorship.

The Squantum inter-club Sunday will be another point-battle for all classes, it marking the final engagement of the Squantum inter-club series and the fact that only two more inter-club encounters remain after Sunday's get-together.

* * *

Leslie Rawding's Nipper took the lead in the first of three races in the Manchester L Class series off the Winthrop Yacht Club yesterday. Almon Whittemore's Peggy was second, Don MacIntosh's Speedy third in the class of eight craft. The series was continued today and will be concluded tomorrow.

* * *

Corinthian Yacht Club's women crew took the Lee Cup lead by winning yesterday off the Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester. The home port crew was second in the final standing, two full points astern, when they dropped to next to last. Corinthian's crew is captained by Mrs. Francis Copeland.

* * *

William Murphy, Jr's, Breezing Thru won the third engagement of the Quincy Challenge Cup as Quad, William B. Rice's Adams Class speedster which won the first two races, dropped to second place. Crawford Ferguson's Trim Three was second, and Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II another last.

* * *

The Swampscott junior sailors took the third in a series of match races with the Pleon Yacht Club sailors of Marblehead yesterday when they edged Pleon 21¼-20¼. The day's triumph gave the Swampscott juniors a two-one edge in the summer series, having already won at their home port. They lost to Pleon in the other Marblehead engagement.

W. A. D.

## English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 18 (CP)—Sussex defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 106 runs in an English county cricket match concluded yesterday. The two-day contest between the touring West Indies eleven and Wiltshire, a minor county, ended in a draw.

Close of play scores in matches started Wednesday follow:

Sussex 501 for five wickets, declared; Leicestershire 114 (Dawkes 61 not out) and 281 (Armstrong 66); at Hastings.

Derbyshire 193 and 148 (G. Pope 57, Lambert six for 69); Gloucestershire 81 and 247 for seven wickets (Hammond 87, Emmett 58); at Cheltenham.

Glamorgan 176 and 72 for two wickets; Lancashire 284 (Phillipson 113, Lister 53, Judge five for 61); at Preston.

Hampshire 296; Nottinghamshire 465 for nine wickets (Hardstaff 159, Harris 60, Knowles 50); at Nottingham.

Surrey 414; Somerset 147 (Lee 53) and 185 for five wickets (Gimblett 79); at Weston-Super-Mare.

Kent 492; Worcestershire 142 (Wright seven for 46) and 186 for three (Cooper 68); at Worcester.

Yorkshire 403 and 171 for four, declared (Yardley 83 not out); Warwickshire 138 (Verity seven for 35) and 13 for two; at Scarborough.

Middlesex 215 and 183 (Price 55); Essex 196 (Smith five for 48) and 137 for five (Nichols 52); at Southend.

West Indies 270 and 286 for five; Wiltshire 333 for seven declared (Hone 124, Butler, 74, Nash 51); at Swindon.

## Flohr Leads

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 18 (AP)—Salo Flohr of Prague made it four straight yesterday in the International Chess Masters tournament here to take the lead in the field of 12 experts.

Dr. Max Euwe of The Netherlands also won and moved into second place.

Other fourth-round winners were J. M. Aitken of Scotland and Jacques Mieses of Germany. The summaries:

Mieses defeated S. Landau, The Netherlands, in 28 moves.
E. Klein, England, and A. G. Conde, Mexico, adjourned.
Euwe defeated A. R. B. Thomas, England, in 33 moves.
Flohr defeated W. S. Wallis, England, in 30 moves.
I. Koenig, Yugoslavia, and G. Abrahams, England, adjourned.
Aitken defeated F. E. A. Kitto, England, in 37 moves.

The leading scores:

Flohr, 4-0; Euwe, 3½-½; Klein, 3-0, Mieses, 2½-1½; Conde, 1½-½; Koenig, 1½-1½.

## White Sox Buy Eaves

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announced yesterday the purchase of Pitcher Vallie Eaves from the Shreveport club of the Texas League. The price paid was not disclosed. Eaves has won 20 games and lost 9 this season.

# European Zone Finalists Arrive in United States—Wheeling Proving Popular

## Aussies Blast Out Opponents At Longwood

John Bromwich and Adrian Quist donned caps and gowns, strolled to their professor's platform yesterday and then proceeded to deliver the first of three proposed lectures to three pairs of American Davis Cup doubles hopefuls; but yesterday's premiere parlance, in true cum laude rendition, was so much to the "point" that Gene Mako and Jack Tidball, Californians, received only short instruction, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

In case you are interested in these preliminary Davis Cup lectures, Bromwich and Quist have scheduled their next for tomorrow, this time with similar "points" in mind the utterances will be given to Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke, 1939 Wimbledon champions. Then if this same lecture seems timely enough, and providing no upset dumps Frank Parker and Don McNeill out of the picture, the third in the series will be delivered Sunday.

**Hopman-Crawford Win**

Even Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford, second Aussie aggregation, yesterday seemingly toyed with Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cup player, and Charles Hare, England, before winning out, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. The match would have been three straight had Crawford played anywhere near his game. The brilliance of the affair was the play of Hopman, Australia's Davis Cup captain, whose angled volleys, point-saving lobs, and drives at the feet of the international pair stole the show. In the last set, when the match appeared somewhat close, the spectators became interested, but it was a case of one man holding up another on the one side, and up and down tennis on the other.

**Women's Veterans**

Although the young California tandem, Virginia Wolfendon and Pat Canning, took the first set over the favored English pair, Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, the latter went on to win, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1. Others reaching the semifinal round in the women's were Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, seeded No. 1; Mme Sylvia Henrotin, France, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles.

In the women's veterans, Miss Eleonora Sears and Mme. Henrotin reached the final round, along with Mrs. Henry R. Guild and Mrs. Elizabeth Corbiere, of Boston, defending champions.

So thunderous was the play of Bromwich and Quist yesterday that even Mako asked Quist after the match whether they had ever played better. A smile and a shake of the head was his sole reply.

**Mako's Service**

Six times did Mako serve yesterday, and five times did the Aussies break him. His flat, slow service boomeranged in true Australian fashion as both Quist and Bromwich played Mako just one yard short of the service line. Tidball was broken only twice, yet he wilted before the terrific pressure, and his backhand went to pieces so much so that Mako played his left court position in the third set, while Tidball shifted to right.

The Australians wasted no time against the Mako-Tidball combination. There was not the slightest let-up on a single point, and although the Californians employed a short stalling period in the third set, this still did not break up the complete dominance. Whether such pressure as this can be maintained is every match from now until after the Davis Cup finals, as the Aussies would like, that is another story.

W. A. D.

## European Team Here for Finals

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Yugoslavia's Davis Cup tennis players, who almost had to thumb their way across the Atlantic to play in the interzone finals, are ready to face Australia's stars with less than a week's practice on grass courts.

Four Yugoslav players, Ferenc Puncec, Franjo Kukuljevic, Joseph Pallada and Demeter Mitic, and their non-playing captain, Dr. Drago Cop, arrived in the Europa last night. They traveled in tourist class and explained that they weren't sure until a few days before sailing that they could come at all. The Government finally agreed to augment the Tennis Association's funds to pay their passage.

"We should have had more time," Kukuljevic said. "We have to meet Australia with less than a week's practice and we're strange to grass. No grass on the continent, you know, and we play on it only at Wimbledon."

But that, Dr. Cop added, was better than no tennis at all. While the lineup has not been settled, Dr. Cop expects to use Puncec and Mitic in singles, and Puncec and Kukuljevic, whose record includes a triumph over Don Budge and Gene Mako, in doubles.

The interzone series, between the European and American zone winners, begins next Thursday at Brookline, Mass.

## *In U. S. for Interzone Davis Cup Final*

© International

**New York—Members of the Yugoslavian Davis Cup team—victors over Germany in European Zone finals—are pictured on board the S. S. Europa as they arrived here Aug. 17. They will play the Australian team in the interzone final for the right to challenge the United States for the Davis Cup. Left to right: Joseph Pallada, Demeter Mitic, Dr. Drago Cop, team captain; Ferenc Puncec and Franjo Kukuljevic.**

## And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

### Incidents and 'Incidents'

LONDON — The difference betweeen an incident and an "incident" is more than just quotation marks. It is quotation remarks. Which tend to gather in remarkableness as they pass along from the man who saw it happen to the person who heard it last.

Take the Rideout "incident" in the great Bank Holiday Track Meet at the White City here for example. At a crucial moment in the Mile, I saw Blaine Rideout, from the United States, so situated that, running on the inside of the path round a bend, he had a rival immediately in front of him (B. F. McCabe), another immediately behind him, (S. E. W. Cox) and another (the Pole, J. Staniszewski), at his side. Which is not an uncommon sort of situation for any runner to find himself in during a mile race. Rideout could get past his said rivals and up with the leader (Dennis Pell) at this particular stage only by cutting out at a tangent and running for a while on the outside of the party. He chose to do it. And, as you know, he came in fourth, looking well and truly beaten.

**"Anglo-Polish Alliance"**

That evening, when this incident was being discussed, one speaker, who had been told about it declared vehemently that "an Anglo-Polish alliance gave Rideout the business and it was a great shame." In short, the thing had been transformed from an incident into an "incident," On a par with the "Wooderson incident" at Princeton and a great many other incidents that have made the headlines.

In the unavoidable absence of England's champion Sydney Wooderson, whose return meeting with Rideout had been eagerly looked forward to by the public, the three miles race became the piece de resistance of the meeting, instead of the mile. And a very fine piece it was. For Taisto Maeki, of Finland, described as "the modern Nurmi," gave a wonderful exhibition of the automaton-like running that he has learned from the great Paavo and relentlessly smashed the British record for the distance established by himself at Glasgow two days previously.

**Forceful Finish**

Maeki stands 5ft. 7in., weighs 138 lbs., and is the embodiment of physical power translated into sustained speed. His forceful finish, with the Hungarian, Csaplar, hard at his heels, was a grand sight to watch. Certainly nobody could look more like a prospective Olympic Champion.

The competitors invited to take part in this meet concentrated within themselves much of the world's best athletic talent, and it was no surprise to find three new British records set up and two others equalled, even though the weather conditions were far from ideal. The new "bests" were 52.7s by R. V. Cochran, U. S. A., in the 440 yards hurdles, 13m. 59.4s by Maeki in the three miles and 52ft. 8in. by Bill Watson, American negro, in the weight putt; while the feats equalling British records were 47.6s. by Mario Lanzi, Italy, in the quarter mile, and 14.4s. by E. H. Lidmann, Sweden, in the 120 yards high hurdles.

**Eight Victories for U. S.**

Though no other country managed to win more than one event, America furnished the victors in eight. Namely, Charles Beetham, who won the 880 yards by 5 yards in 1m. 52.3s.; Clyde Jeffrey (the 100 yards by inches in 9.8s., and the 220 yards by a yard in 21.8s.); Cochran (440 yards hurdles by 2 yards in 52.7s.); Lee Steers (running high jump at 6ft. 6in.); G. Varoff (pole vault in 13ft. 6in.) and Watson (weight putt with 52.ft. 8in. and running broad jump with 24ft. 6in.).

Britain's solitary success was Pell's victory in the mile, gained in the slow time of 4m. 15.2s.

In the two events on the program which have not yet been mentioned, B. Wotapek, of Germany, won the discus throw with 160 ft. 3½ in. and G. Sule, an Estonian star, won the javelin throw with 228ft. 4in.

One way and another, it was a memorable, afternoon's sport chock-full of incident. Without the quotes.

## Old Man Par Holds Up Head At Saint John

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 18 (AP)—That mythical personage, Old Man Par, can hold up his head with considerable pride over the first-round results of the Canadian open golf championship—though if he does he's quite likely to get beaten off before the tournament ends.

After the leading pros of Canada and the United States had spent a couple of days at practice over the short Riverside course, they predicted its par 70 would take a terrific drubbing. But Old Mr. Par showed them yesterday that deep bunkers, thick woods and a brisk breeze across the fairways can do a lot to make up for lack of length.

When the field of 82 finished the first round, there were four sub-par scores, one par-equalling total and a lot at 75 or higher. Harold (Jug) McSpaden, a superb iron player who had been keeping very quiet about his par-busting chances, paced the field with a 67. Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., pro and the tournament favorite; Ted Bishop, Boston amateur, and Art Hulbert of Toronto tied for second with 69's and Phil Farley of Toronto had the par 70.

Very much in the running as the second round began were Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and Stan Horne of Montreal with 71's; E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., Jimmy Rimmer of Halifax, Gordon Brydson and Bobby Burns, Toronto, and Jerry Gianferante, Calais, Maine, amateur, with 72's, and Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., Jules Huot, Quebec, and Dick Borthwick, Toronto, with 73's.

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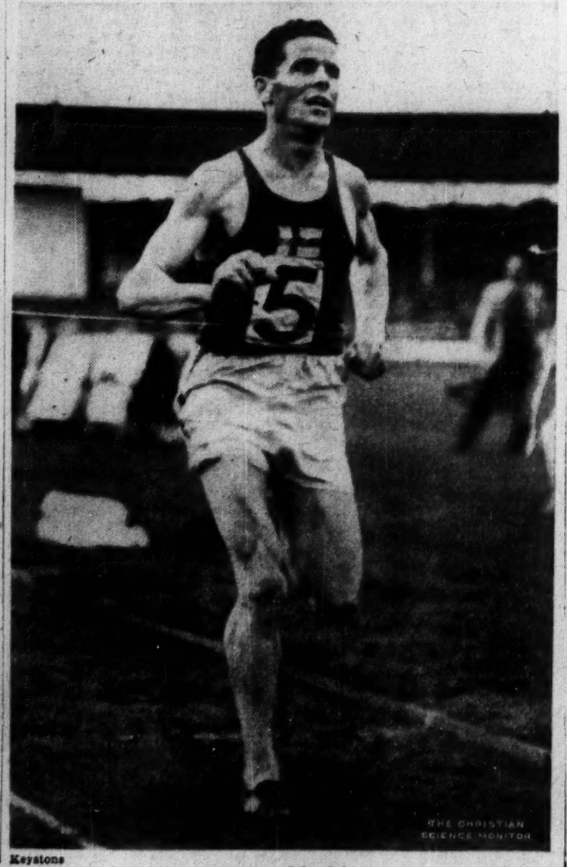
University of Nebraska's 1938 gridiron season was the poorest the Huskers have suffered since 1899, with three victories, five defeats and one tie showing on the record books for redemption this year.

## *Latest 'Wonder Finn'*



Keystone

**Taisto Maeki**

## American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 76 | 33 | .697 |
| Boston | 65 | 39 | .625 |
| Chicago | 60 | 50 | .545 |
| Cleveland | 58 | 51 | .532 |
| Detroit | 57 | 54 | .514 |
| Washington | 47 | 60 | .439 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 71 | .349 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 75 | .299 |

Results Aug. 17

Boston 7, Philadelphia 1.
New York 9, Washington 8. (10 innings)
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 5. (10 innings)

## Series Broadcast Rights Assigned

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago

Exclusive broadcasting rights for the 1939 World Series have been awarded to the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

Kenesaw M. Landis, Baseball Commissioner, announced the Gillette Safety Razor Blade Company had signed to sponsor the Broadcast. The company will pay $100,000 for the privilege.

The money will go into the World Series pool, to be divided as are other receipts.

Never before have the big leagues granted exclusive radio rights to one broadcasting system.

## Yugoslavians May Provide Strong Test

The Yugoslavia Davis Cup team of Ferenc Puncec, Franjo Kukuljevic and Demeter Mitic that arrived in New York yesterday may put the Australians to a strong test in the Interzone Final round match next week end at Longwood. The winner of this series will face the United States in the Challenge Round at the Merion Cricket Club, Sept. 2, 3, and 4.

Many hold the belief that the Yugoslavians will prove another pushover for the onrushing Australians. There is very little ground for such beliefs and the chances are the Australians do not view their opponents as walkovers. It would be foolhardy for John Bromwich, Adrian Quist, Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman, captain, to belittle the stock of the Europeans.

**Deserve Respect**

Any team that came through from two matches to one behind against Germany as did Yugoslavia, albeit that the fight was waged amid a very partial Yugoslavian scene, deserves the respect of top-flight tennis players, and these the Australians are.

Puncec, in particular, is a player against whom the Australians will have to be on guard. In Davis Cup matches this season against Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Belgium and Germany, Puncec has lost only one singles—that to Joseph Asboth, Hungary, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, 4—6, 11—9, a score tokening a terrific battle.

**Defeated Henkel**

Against Germany when Yugoslavia was in a tight spot on the third day, Puncec came through with a handsome straight-set conquest of Henner Henkel, one of the world's leading players, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0 which is something to dwell upon.

In the All-England championship at Wimbledon, Puncec showed to fine account before losing in the semifinal round to the American Davis Cup hope, Bobby Riggs, who scored at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, and then went on to win the title.

Puncec is capable of filling the bill in both singles and doubles, pairing with either Kukuljevic or Mitic. With Kukuljevic, Puncec lost his Davis Cup doubles encounter against the German pair of Henkel and Roderich Menzel, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1. Puncec lost one other doubles when, paired with Mitic, Andre Lacroix and Leopold DeBorman, Belgium, won, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

**Second Visit Here**

This is Puncec's second visit to American shores. Last year, he played in the United States singles at Forest Hills, and lost to Gene Mako in the fourth round, 6—2, 6—4, 9—7.

Kukuljevic also is in the United States for the second time. At Forest Hills last September, he beat Hal Surface, but lost to Sidney Wood in the fourth round, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3. This year at Wimbledon, Kukuljevic defeated Don McNeill 6—4, 7—5, 6—1, Choy of China, and Deloford of England before yielding to Henkel, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

**Mitic's First Visit**

Mitic is in America for the first time. He has no notable victories to his credit this season. He lost Davis Cup matches to Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, and Henkel, which went to four sets, and he was beaten by Deloford at Wimbledon in the fifth set, after winning the third and fourth sets.

## *Mrs. Blair And Mrs. Parker In Round of Four*

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Marjorie Blair, of Santa Ana, Calif., top-seeded, and Mrs. Merceina Parker, of St. Louis, seeded fourth, yesterday advanced to the semifinal round of the National public parks tennis championships. Mrs. Blair defeated Betty Morris of New York, 6—1, 6—4, while Mrs. Parker ousted Ellen Kades of St. Paul, 6—2, 6—2.

In the men's division, Phil Rubel of Brooklyn, was the only one to achieve a semifinal berth. Rubel upset John Nogrady, of New York, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3. Nogrady's setback came as a surprise, for he ousted Julius Heldman of Los Angeles, seeded second, three days ago.

Four additional quarter-final brackets were filled. Leonard Hartman, of New York, seeded third, divided two sets with Al Doyle of New York, to capture the decision in their match which was halted Wednesday by darkness. The scores were 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Seymour Greenberg, fourth in the draw, defeated his fellow Chicagoan, Eugene Quinn, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, while David Perchonock of Philadelphia, seeded No. 5, won from Theodore Carter, one-armed Manchester, N. H. player, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

## National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 69 | 39 | .639 |
| St. Louis | 62 | 44 | .585 |
| Chicago | 60 | 51 | .541 |
| New York | 54 | 52 | .509 |
| Brooklyn | 53 | 53 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 49 | 55 | .471 |
| Boston | 46 | 60 | .434 |
| Philadelphia | 32 | 71 | .311 |

Results Aug. 17

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 5, New York 1.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6. (10 innings)
Only games scheduled.

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

### Wrangling Within Umpire Ranks

Few baseball fans realize it, but handling umpires is probably the most difficult assignment in the daily routine of a big league president. When Ford Frick was elected head of the National League, an experienced gentleman told him this. Young Mr. Frick laughed. But since that day the executive has discovered that this particular portion of his duties is not funny. In fact, there must have been times recently when he wished this little matter was in the hands of someone else.

Under the modern system, at least three umpires work together in every series. Sometimes in a so-called "crucial" set of games, four are ordered into one city. It is dividing the arbiters into trios and fours that calls for heavy thinking. This matter rests in the lap of Frick, and in the American League, in the office of William Harridge.

**Not Harmonious**

The umpire staff is not always a harmonious group. The arbiters wrangle among themselves the same as ball players do, or bankers, or newspaper men. The men in blue are apt to be set in their ways—confident that whatever they say or do is law, without question. Perhaps jealousy can cause bad feeling between them. However, no matter what the reason, there is no doubt that the play-callers limit their friends within the profession.

In a recent series between the Bees and Phillies at Boston, Charley Moran overruled Ziggy Sears on a decision which cost the locals a game. The following day Sears overruled Moran on a play. There can be no reason for this action other than a strained feeling between the two men. Moran made Sears look bad on one play, so Ziggy simply turned around and made Charley look bad on another. And while this wrangling goes on, the ball clubs must suffer. Obviously, they should not travel together.

**Umpire Scout**

The Stark, Reardon and Pinelli trio is the finest in the National League. If all of Frick's arbiters worked together like this group, most of his troubles would be over. But unfortunately there is friction in almost every direction.

At the last December meetings, Bob Quinn stood up and proposed that the National League appoint an experienced man to tour the minor leagues for the purpose of scouting all prospective umps. In that way the senior circuit would be assured of more competent young officials. None who did not impress the eye of the touring expert would be taken up.

**Must Have Background**

However, the selection of this umpire scout is important—far more important, in fact, than the picking of arbiters. Unless that man is completely schooled in what is expected of a play caller; unless he has been an official or a player himself, this paramount responsibility should not be placed on his shoulders.

At any rate, there is immediate need for a readjustment of the staff in the senior league. Perhaps it is not within the power of President Frick to improve the situation. Perhaps there is a wholesale slump in the profession and nothing can be done about it. The prexy did not help the matter a while back, however, when he fined and suspended George Magerkurth for his run-in with Bill Jurges of the Giants. The "Major" at the time was Umpire-in-Chief, for Bill Klem was on the sidelines. How can there be efficiency on a staff when the head is disciplined for upholding his profession?

* * *

Out in Kansas City, the Yankees are schooling a pair of youngsters who are not for sale at any price. At least, George Weiss has said that he would not part with them unless some club went as high as the Cubs did for Dizzy Dean. And certainly no outfit is going to chance that amount of money on two youngsters who are still untried in major company.

The gents under discussion are Gerald Priddy, second baseman, and Phil Rizzuto, shortstop. Neither is old enough to vote. Probably every organization east of Kansas City has approached the Yankees with a hatful of cash. Weiss thinks that in a year or two their value will be many times greater. As a keystone combination, they may break all minor league purchase records. Unless the boys are separated, it is hard to understand how they can help the Yankees. With Joe Gordon around, the champs should not be in the market for a second baseman for a long time. And even Frankie Crosetti, although he is a veteran, is not exactly ready to set aside his spiked shoes.

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

**Results Aug. 17**

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**

Toronto 1-3, Jersey City 0-0.
Rochester 7, Newark 5.
Syracuse 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 9, Baltimore 6.

**American Association**

Milwaukee 6, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 0.
Kansas City 6-3, Toledo 1-1.
Minneapolis 3-0, Louisville 0-5.

**Pacific Coast League**

Sacramento 9-4, Portland 4-2.
Hollywood 4-0, Oakland 0-2.
Seattle 7, San Diego 1.
San Francisco 16, Los Angeles 3.

**Texas League**

Beaumont 11-2, Fort Worth 7-1.
Shreveport 2, Oklahoma City 0.
San Antonio 6-3, Dallas 5-2.
Houston 2-8, Tulsa 1-2.

**Southern Association**

Knoxville 5, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 5-8, New Orleans 3-4.
Other games postponed.

**Eastern League**

Scranton 3, Binghamton 4.
Hartford 4, Elmira 3.
Williamsport 8-9, Springfield 6-7.
Albany 5, Wilkes-Barre 0.

Alice Marble, Wimbledon champion, took only 20 minutes to defeat Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkle Sperling of Denmark in the first semifinal love match in the history of the women's play in the All-England tennis tournament.

## 'Bicycle Built For Two' Age In Comeback

**Central States Sidelines**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Remember the cycle clubs back in the Gay 90's? And the picnics? Everybody rode, and dressed for riding, bicycles. History is repeating itself. The bicycles have changed, gone streamlined, and the dress is much abbreviated. But the clubs are here, and the picnics. As perhaps you've heard, the current bicycle fad, with more of the vehicles being made and bought than ever before in history, in spite of the automobile—and the motor scooter—has inspired establishment of clubs on quite a grand scale. The League of American Wheelmen leads this movement. It is made up of regional councils, in turn composed of local clubs. In the Chicago Council, for example, there is the Sprocket Wheel, the Bill Rand Cycle Club, The Evanston Touring Club, the Pedal Pushers, and such.

The picnic? It was held out at Thatcher Wood last Sunday. There was a barbecue, 100 pounds of beef, free? There was ball playing and games. One almost expected the jolly crowd to break out singing "After the Ball Is Over."

And when it comes to riding they don't go in for just 10-mile jaunts these days. A group of them started out last Saturday, for a tour that'll take them clear around Lake Michigan—1,200 miles.

* * *

We have more complete information now to show how close the professional football coaches and those who voted in the all-star team election come to agreeing on what makes a good football player. Fifty-three of the 69 players drawn to play in the game here Aug. 30 are either under contract or were drafted by National Football League teams. It's evident that the job before the pro champion New York Giants is even bigger than those which paved its way to the top in the league. A good guess right now also as to this season's league leader would be either the Chicago Bears, who have 10 of the college stars, or the Brooklyn Dodgers, with nine.

* * *

Pro football this fall will sprout out for the first time with the trappings of the collegiate game. They're going to try to give it some of that zest and color which the professional game has admittedly lacked. Maybe it'll do the trick, and maybe it won't. Anyway the Cleveland Rams will have as an added attraction at all home games, an 80-piece band, led by Jake Hines, former musical director at Western Reserve. But that's not all. This may not sound anything like what the fans are used to at college games, but it certainly suggests color—the band music will be supplemented by that of a 15-piece professional swing orchestra.


## WHERE TO DINE

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sale 442,900
1939 volume to date 135,968,062
1938 volume to date 168,080,803

## Market Leaders Decline 1 to 3 Or More Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A brief but fast selling flurry in motors and aircrafts knocked stock market leaders down 1 to 3 or more points today after mild early rallying attempts failed to follow through.

Dealings were exceptionally light until after mid-day when offerings, for a space of several minutes, speeded up the ticker tape. The pace, near the final hour, slowed to its jog of the forenoon. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 850,000 shares.

Growing German-Polish tension, and thoughts of a possible weekend European explosion, brokers said, inspired many traders to shelve commitments in order to be on the safe side over Sunday. At the same time, important investment holdings were understood to still be intact, reflecting maintenance of hopeful domestic business prospects.

Among softer spots in the share list most of the time were Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Western Union, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, General Electric, Allied Chemical, and Philip Morris.

Steels, rails, utilities, coppers and oils were, on the whole, fairly resistant.

Backward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, and Aluminum Co. of America.

**Bonds Decline**

Bond prices were hammered down today when selling increased after a slow start.

Losses of more than a point were plentiful at the start of the last hour and many ran to around 3.

U. S. Governments joined the downward procession with declines running to 10-32d point.

Italian and German loans were under most pressure in the foreign division, but mark-downs were limited in most cases to fractions.

Sellers played no favorites in the corporate list, all groups dropping back. In the minus column were International Telephone, United Drug 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, N. Y. Central 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, and Baltimore & Ohio refunding 6s of '95.

## Wheat Scores Gains In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Wheat values turned upward in late trading today, scoring gains of almost a cent from early lows or about ½ cent from yesterday's close.

Pit brokers said most of the buying was that of "shorts" covering previous sales and apparently was inspired to some extent by weakness in securities which some dealers linked with uneasiness over the foreign political situation.

Wheat closed 1⅛-⅜ higher than higher than yesterday, September 66-66⅛, December 65½-⅝; corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, September 42⅞-43, December 42⅛-¼; oats ⅛ off to ¼ higher.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: Last day of the current account in the stock market found buyers reluctant to open fresh commitments, especially in view of the grave view most took of the new Danzig crisis. British funds fell back, mostly on continental selling. Domestic rails were again depressed by wage disputes while industrials, where changed, declined narrowly. Firmness of the raw metal price helped coppers, and rubbers recovered early losses following a boost in the commodity. Trans-Atlantics were narrowly irregular.

Paris: Price fluctuations flattened out in the Bourse today as trading came almost to a full stop. Political considerations were held without influence.

Liverpool: Wheat futures plunged to the lowest levels in the history of the present market under heavy general liquidation inspired by active offerings of cash grain and the increased U. S. flour export subsidy rate. Final prices were down ⅜ to ⅞ penny.

Cotton advanced 2 points as trade price fixing and Bombay buying absorbed light offerings.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 18

| Sterling: | Today | Last | Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | | |
| Demand | $4.68¼ | $4.68¼ | | $4.2397 |
| Cables | 4.68⅛ | 4.68⅛ | | 4.2397 |
| France—franc | .0265 | .0265 | | † |
| Belgium—belga | .1699 | .1699 | | .1695 |
| Swiz'l'd—franc | .2259 | .2258 | | 1 |
| Italy—lira | .0526¼ | .0526¼ | | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4013 | .4013 | | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5365 | .5361 | | † |
| Sweden—krona | .2413 | .2413 | | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2353 | .2353 | | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2091 | .2091 | | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0086¼ | .0086¼ | | .0220 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0207 | .0207 | | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1970 | .1970 | | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1885 | .1885 | | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0427 | .0427 | | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0072 | .0072 | | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0232 | .0232 | | .0298 |
| Spain—peseta | .1125x | .1125x | | |
| **South America** | | | | |
| Argentina—peso†‡ | .2320 | .2326 | | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0510 | .0510 | | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0350 | .0350 | | .2060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1900 | .1900 | | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .3675 | .3675 | | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2731 | .2731 | | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3500 | .3499 | | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5378 | .5476 | | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2855 | .2855 | | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0681 | .0669 | | * |
| Straits—dol | .5497 | .5497 | | .9813 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.00 | 1.00 | | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .1700x | .1700x | | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | A'g 17 |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (2) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | —1½ |
| 11 | 6¾ | Adams Ex(.10g) | 13 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill(¾g) | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | A'g 11 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ½ |
| 65⅜ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 6 | 52¼ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 10 | 6⅝ | AlaskaJun(.65g) | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 16 |
| 12¾ | 5 | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | A'g 15 |
| 14⅝ | 6 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 6 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅜ |
| 19 | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 19 | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ¾ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (¼g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¾ |
| 193 | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 7 | 163 | 158 | 158 | —4½ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (⅛) | 2 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | A'g 4 |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 28 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 70⅜ | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 6 | 70⅜ | 70 | 70¼ | A'g 17 |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1½g) | 25 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | —1 |
| 19⅜ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 11 |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 2 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 13½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jul 25 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | — ½ |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 36¼ | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 14 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 10¾ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosch | 8 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ½ |
| 54½ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (½g) | 13 | 41 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 103¼ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 9 | 99½ | 98 | 98⅛ | —1⅞ |
| 179 | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 175 | 175 | 174 | —3 |
| 35 | 17½ | Am Car & Fdy | 9 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | A'g 17 |
| 55 | 32 | Am Car pf | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | —1½ |
| 24½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.30g) | 3 | 17 | 16 | 16 | —1¼ |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 7 |
| 132 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 132 | 132 | 132 | A'g 14 |
| 8¾ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 1 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 11½ | 5¾ | Am Com Alco | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 7 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅝ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 4¾ | Am European | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | A'g 16 |
| 3½ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 7 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 19½ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 16 |
| 24¾ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 4 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | —1½ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| 15 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 8 |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 25 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 25⅝ | Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | A'g 10 |
| 55 | 41¾ | Am Hom P (2.40) | 9 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 12 | 23⅜ | 22 | 22 | —1⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Internation'l | 15 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 14⅜ | Am Locomotive | 25 | 16⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | —1 |
| 79½ | 43 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | —1⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 11 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Am M &Metal | 4 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 40⅛ | 26 | Am Metal (½g) | *6 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | — ¼ |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | A'g 17 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 50 | 5 | 4⅜ | 4¾ | — ⅜ |
| 50⅛ | 32 | AP&L 6pf (2¼k) | 11 | 45 | 42⅝ | 43 | —2¼ |
| 45 | 28 | AP&L 5pf (1⅞k) | 14 | 40 | 37¾ | 38 | —2 |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | Am Rad & St S | 57 | 10¾ | 10 | 10 | — ⅝ |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 31 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 72⅛ | 50 | Am Roll Mill pf | 2 | 64½ | 63¾ | 63¾ | —1 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 5 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | A'g 17 |
| 20 | 10⅞ | Am Seat (⅛e) | 3 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 35½ | Am Sm&R(1¼g) | 17 | 44½ | 41⅞ | 42¾ | —1⅝ |
| 140¼ | 129½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 139⅜ | 139⅜ | 139⅜ | A'g 17 |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 4 | 67 | 66 | 66 | —1½ |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 21 | 23⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | —1¾ |
| 14½ | 8¾ | Am Stores (¼g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 9 | Am Stove (.55g) | 4 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 91⅞ | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | A'g 16 |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | A'g 10 |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 8 | 165⅜ | 164 | 164 | —1¼ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 4 | 80½ | 78¾ | 78¾ | —1½ |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tob B (5) | 13 | 81¾ | 79⅞ | 80 | —1¾ |
| 153½ | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 152 | 152 | 152 | + ½ |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | Am Type Fdrs | 4 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 71 | 10⅞ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | A'g 14 |
| 6¾ | 3⅜ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 3 | 32½ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Am Zinc L & S | 5 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jun 20 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Anaconda (⅝g) | 112 | 25⅜ | 23¾ | 24⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anaconda W&C | 2 | 41 | 40½ | 41 | A'g 3 |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.30g) | 25 | 26 | 23¾ | 25⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 10 |
| 2½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 31 |
| 29½ | 21 | Arch-D-M (¾g) | 4 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | A'g 17 |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | — ½ |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Armour Ill | 11 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill pr pf | 3 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼ | A'g 16 |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 58 | 33½ | Arm Cork (¾g) | 14 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39½ | — ¾ |
| 13 | 9½ | Arnold C (½g) | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | A'g 16 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 12 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 14 | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 2 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | A'g 15 |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | A'g 9 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates in (2) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | A'g 17 |
| 42⅞ | 23½ | Atch T & S F | 32 | 25¾ | 24½ | 25 | — ¾ |
| 71 | 51⅞ | AT&SF pf(3½g) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | —1 |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 6 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 10½ | 6 | Atl G&W Indies | 32 | 7 | 7 | 7 | A'g 10 |
| 18 | 10 | Atl G&W in pf | 3 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | A'g 4 |
| 23½ | 18½ | Atl Refining (1) | *5 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | A'g 16 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 22 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 48⅛ | 47¾ | 48⅛ | A'g 14 |
| 66¾ | 50⅝ | Atlas Pow (½g) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | —2 |
| 6½ | 4⅛ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 16 |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | A'g 17 |
| 6⅞ | 3¾ | Aviation Corp | 58 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | — ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 9¼ | Bald Loco ct | 32 | 10¾ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ½ |
| 8¾ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 16 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 6 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | A'g 16 |
| 21½ | 10⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 14 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 5 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | A'g 10 |
| 19½ | 12¼ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 29 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| 25½ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 7 | 23 | 22¼ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 2 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¾ |
| 105 | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 4 |
| 128½ | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | A'g 10 |
| 9½ | 7¼ | Belding-He (.70) | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅝ | 70 | BelgNRpf(3.30e) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | Jul 27 |
| 29¾ | 16⅞ | Bendix Av (½g) | 54 | 23¾ | 22⅝ | 23½ | — ⅝ |
| 21½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind L (.90g) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 55⅞ | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | A'g 17 |
| 57½ | 38 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 40 | 39¼ | 39½ | A'g 17 |
| 80 | 50¼ | Beth Steel (½g) | 89 | 59¼ | 55⅛ | 56⅞ | —1⅝ |
| 18 | 15½ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 2 | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 3 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | — ¾ |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Bigelow-Sanf | 2 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | — ½ |
| 22⅛ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 2 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¾ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 12 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅝ |
| 34¾ | 17⅝ | Boeing Airplane | 12 | 20 | 18½ | 19¼ | — ⅞ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | BonnA&B (½g) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | —1 |
| 22 | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 9 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | — ⅜ |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden Co(.90g) | 17 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (½g) | 28 | 23⅛ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¾ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 15 |
| 29⅛ | 19½ | Bower Roll S (2) | 4 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 7 | 3¾ | Brew Cp A(.60g) | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 8¼ | Bridgeport Br | 20 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 25 | 20⅜ | 19⅜ | 20 | —1 |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | —3½ |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 2 | 51½ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | A'g 17 |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 16 |
| 13⅜ | 5½ | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 8 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 14½ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 19 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 4 | 43¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | —2½ |
| 30½ | 13⅜ | Bkly Un G (¾g) | 31 | 26¾ | 25 | 25¼ | —1⅜ |
| 36 | 31¼ | Brown Sh (1½g) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | A'g 10 |
| 19⅜ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(1¼g) | 9 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17½ | — ¾ |
| 13½ | 7 | Bucyrus-Erie | 12 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ½ |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 3 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 3 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 16 | Bullard Co | 3 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | —1½ |
| 34¼ | 21½ | Bulova Watc (2) | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | A'g 17 |
| 19⅜ | 11½ | Burling Mills (1) | 9 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Add (.30g) | 13 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 17 |
| 9½ | 5⅞ | Butler Br (.15g) | 4 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 23⅜ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | A'g 16 |
| 4¼ | 2½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | A'g 17 |
| 13¼ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 16 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 10 | — ¾ |
| 17⅞ | 11½ | Byron Jack (1) | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | A'g 16 |
| 20⅝ | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | A'g 17 |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif p pf (2½) | 1 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | A'g 2 |
| 2½ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | A'g 17 |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Calumet & Hec | 13 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 2 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 25 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17¼ | — ¾ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 24 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 34½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills (1) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | A'g 15 |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Carpent St(.55g) | 5 | 16 | 15 | 16 | A'g 16 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Car & Gen(.10g) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 94½ | 66 | Case(JI)Co (5e) | 7 | 70 | 69 | 69 | —1 |
| 55 | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 15 | 41⅛ | 41 | 41 | |
| 107⅛ | 100⅞ | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | A'g 16 |
| 29½ | 13⅝ | Celanese Corp | 55 | 25½ | 23¼ | 24 | — ¾ |
| 19½ | 10 | Celotex Corp | 9 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 19¾ | 18⅞ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 9 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | A'g 16 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | A'g 16 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | A'g 10 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 7 | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34¾ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6½ | Cert-teed Prod | 9 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 17½ | Champ Pap & F | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 | —1 |
| 11 | 6⅜ | Checker Cab | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | A'g 16 |
| 40¼ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 18 | 33¾ | 32⅞ | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 95½ | 86 | Ches &O pf (4) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | A'g 17 |
| 25½ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | A'g 16 |
| 1 | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 4 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 16 |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 11 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 11 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi MailOr(¾g) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| ½ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 6 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 15 |
| 1½ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 15 |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 10 | 12½ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| 38⅞ | 32 | Chi P T ev pf (3) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Jul 26 |
| 48⅛ | 44½ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | A'g 10 |
| ¾ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | A'g 17 |
| 1½ | ½ | C R I & P 6%pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 16 |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | A'g 10 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chick Cot Oil | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 7 | Childs Co | 16 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | — ¼ |
| 85¼ | 53½ | Chrysl Cp (4g) | 216 | 80⅞ | 77½ | 79⅜ | —1½ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City L & F(.90g) | 7 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | A'g 16 |
| 26 | 15 | Clark Eq (¾g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | A'g 16 |
| 30⅞ | 20⅛ | Clev Graph B(1) | 11 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 27 | — ½ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 5 | 39⅜ | 38 | 39 | — ½ |
| 35⅛ | 21¼ | CluettPeab(½g) | 27 | 32 | 30¼ | 30⅞ | —1⅜ |
| 133 | 114 | Coca-Cola (2g) | 9 | 125 | 125 | 125 | — ½ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | A'g 16 |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (⅛) | 38 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15½ | — ⅜ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 2 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | A'g 17 |
| 36¼ | 20¼ | Collins & A(¾g) | 9 | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | —2 |
| 23¾ | 11¾ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | A'g 14 |
| 24⅞ | 14 | Col Br A (1.05g) | 12 | 23¼ | 22½ | 23 | — ½ |
| 24¾ | 14 | Col Br B (1.05g) | 9 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 143 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pfA(6) | 2 | 87¼ | 86¾ | 86¾ | A'g 17 |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | C Pic vtc(2½%st) | 3 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23⅜ | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | A'g 15 |
| 94 | 73 | Col Carb (4) | 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 | —3¼ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 3 | 45 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 109⅝ | 105½ | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 8 | 109⅝ | 109½ | 109⅝ | A'g 7 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 51 | 50½ | 50¼ | —1¼ |
| 110½ | 106 | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 2 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | A'g 14 |
| 13⅜ | 9 | Comi Solvents | 20 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ½ |
| 21⅜ | 11¼ | Com'th & South | 95 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 7 | 70 | 69 | 69 | — ½ |
| 31⅜ | 25⅜ | Com Ed (1.20g) | 71 | 30¼ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 9 |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (¾g) | 9 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 22¾ | —1 |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | A'g 16 |
| 25½ | 17 | Consol Aircraft | 8 | 19 | 17½ | 18 | —1½ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅜ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¾ |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 71 | 31½ | 30¾ | 30⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 108½ | 101¾ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ½ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Con Film I (¾k) | 1 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | A'g 9 |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Consol F pf(¾k) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Cons Laundries | 9 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Consol Oil (.80) | 16 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | Cons RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | A'g 10 |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 9 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —1¾ |
| 101 | 93½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | |
| 16⅛ | 9¼ | Container Corp | 11 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ½ |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Cont Bak A | 10 | 15 | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¾ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 18 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | 88 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 32½ | Cont Can (1½g) | 17 | 39½ | 38⅞ | 39¼

Commerce and Finance

# Federal Reserve Reports 4-Point Jump in Industrial Activity

Business and Industry

## Background of Stalemate Is Traced in Mexican Oil Dispute

By Saville R. Davis

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—With publication of the remaining documents today, it was evident that the Mexican oil controversy had ended a chapter in the hitherto unfruitful effort to agree on the basic principles of a settlement, and that the State Department must either bring heavier pressure to bear on Mexico or face a protracted conflict between the two parties.

The situation now stands revealed as follows:

Donald R. Richberg, negotiator for the oil companies, declared on July 17 that he was "regretfully forced to conclude" that a basis for settlement, involving control of the actual oil operations in Mexico by the American companies, had been abandoned by the Mexican Government and that "without such an understanding, further negotiations would be useless."

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, thereupon initiated his project for management by a board composed of representatives of both parties and three neutral oil experts.

**Proposal Rejected**

W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil of New Jersey, rejected this proposal.

Mr. Welles, now Acting Secretary of State in the vacation absence of Secretary Cordell Hull, issued a long statement on Aug. 14, bringing substantial pressure to bear on the oil companies not to jeopardize larger interests of conciliation, and in general defending and publicly explaining his proposal.

The oil companies did not retreat from their position following the Welles statement.

Two days later, the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, Francsco Castillo Najera, apparently considering that the immediate game was up, and after studying the unfavorable reaction in the American press, gave out a statement so cautious that Mr. Welles was yesterday compelled to concede that the Mexican Government, too, had rejected his proposal.

Meanwhile at Mexico City, Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay denied the Richberg contention that his Government had deserted the declaration of principles of last fall. The oil companies had not only demanded the management of the properties, he said, but under such terms that the workers would not be assured of proper treatment in their wage demands, the Mexican Government would not receive any taxes, and there would be no limit on production so that the wells could be bled by the companies and exhausted during their period of operation.

Mr. Welles nevertheless was on record today as continuing to express a hope that negotiations would be continued, and as receiving assurance from the Mexican Ambassador that Mexico was willing to open up new negotiations. Mr. Welles was silent, however, as to what projects, if any, were in mind as a practical basis for resuming negotiations.

**Injured Citizens**

Mr. Farish, meanwhile, made public today a hitherto confidential letter to the State Department of Aug. 10 strongly urging the Department to "remind the Mexican Government that the oil companies are associations of injured American citizens who have been despoiled of rights acknowledged wherever civilized people are engaged in peaceful commerce among nations."

Thus the initiative at the moment rests in the hands of the State Department, for the following reasons:

1. The Mexican Government can afford to wait indefinitely. It holds the nationalized oil properties, after all, and though the oil companies have made great efforts, they have not been able to cut off at least some foreign markets in the totalitarian states for Mexican oil. In fact, W. R. Davis, the American promoter who has arranged Mexican deals with Germany, is now in Mexico City.

**Can Afford to Wait**

2. The oil companies likewise can afford to wait. They have concluded that the State Department cannot now be pushed beyond a certain point in bringing pressure to bear on Mexico, because of the Department's fear of playing into the hands of the pro-Franco and pro-axis elements in Mexico. There is every likelihood, on the other hand, that a Republican administration would crack down heavily on Mexico because Republican leaders in general are strongly anti-Cardenas in sentiment. Thus it would be poor strategy for the oil companies to sign anything away today which the Republicans might help them to save tomorrow.

Against these tendencies for delay are arrayed the many elements of mounting confusion both in trade and diplomacy which stem from the failure to reach a settlement. The State Department, as the Welles statement on Monday revealed, is increasingly concerned with the crushing weight of the uncertainty on American trade with Latin America generally, and may turn to bringing heavier pressure to bear on Mexico to relax its adamantine stand.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—A significant rallying of Mexican public opinion in support of President Cardenas has followed the rejection by foreign oil companies of Mexico's latest proposals for settlement of the expropriation dispute.

Representatives of all classes are abandoning domestic prejudices in view of the national issue, which is regarded here as essentially a battle for power between the foreign companies and the Mexican Government.

The assumption by the companies, indicated in dispatches from New York and Washington, that a changed Administration after the forthcoming elections would grant more favorable terms, is believed to be a mistaken view of the national temper on the question. Though many statements were made by presidential candidates and parties participating in the present campiagn, none has yet indicated a willingness to return the properties or to return control to the companies.

A concensus of the positions of Rightist and Leftist leaders is that Mexico will retain control of the industry regardless of which party wins the elections. Although criticisms have been made of the method used for expropriation, no criticisms are made of its objective, which has been consistently described during the past 17 months as a defense of national dignity and sovereignty in conflict with foreign interests seeking special privileges.

Editorial comment in both the Liberal and Conservative press unanimously supports the Cardenas position. El Universal, one of the leading independents, writes editorially that the most recent developments have "resulted in unifying all classes of Mexicans, who are forgetting political prejudices and supporting the national action."

"Mexico," the editorial continues, "is determined to prevent formation within its own boundaries of political or economic organizations which at a given moment, upon the least opposition to their desires, not always of the highest, can damage the nation's development and menace its independence and sovereignty. On this point the companies well know that all Mexicans, enemies as well as friends of the Government, will support the Administration's position."

Similar reaction occurred after the expropriation in March, 1938, and after the drop in the price of silver, revealing increasing solidarity of national opinion and patriotism under pressure from alien forces. The public resents to the utmost reflections on national independence and freedom to make decisions and defend them. A lengthy statement from the Administration Party of the Mexican Revolution defends the Cardenas policy, defining it as "the necessity to build a nation of full economic independence and absolute sovereignty. The program must be fulfilled completely." The party pledges support of the entire nation to accomplish this purpose.

For Business or Personal Accounts

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

## Federal Efforts To Wipe Out Child Labor Show Gains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Written into the wage-hour law is the Federal Government's current effort to abolish child labor.

It is a simple section, declaring it illegal to ship in interstate commerce, any goods produced in an establishment which within the preceding 30 days has employed "oppressive child labor." And that phrase is defined as meaning the employment of children under 16.

While the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the law are hemmed about by numerous exceptions for various industries, the child labor section contains but three exemptions: child actors, children employed by their parents in non-manufacturing and non-mining occupations, and children employed in agriculture when not legally required to be at school.

**May Raise Minimum Age**

Further, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which is given the responsibility of enforcement, may raise the minimum age to 18 for occupations which it determines are hazardous or unhealthful. Likewise, it may reduce the limitation to 14 for work other than manufacture and mining, which in its opinion does not interfere with schooling, health or well-being.

One further provision furnishes the key to the section's enforcement. It gives the Children's Bureau authority to establish a system for the issuance of age-certificates to children. And it declares that no employer shall be held guilty of violating the act if he holds age certificates showing his young workers to be above the minimum age limits.

Officials of the Children's Bureau, acknowledge that there is still child labor to be stamped out, are nevertheless proud of their enforcement record thus far, and look forward to greater accomplishments. Just now they are concentrating on the packing and canning industry.

In a day when federal regulation of industry is the subject of ceaseless protest, the record of the Children's Bureau has been achieved by a system of working in the closest co-operation with local authorities. That and a general willingness on the part of employers—some recalcitrants excluded of course—to conform with the law have done the job, officials say.

The Bureau, in the first place, has approved the age certificate systems of 42 states as acceptable under the wage-hour law. In a few instances, says Miss Beatrice McConnell, in charge of the enforcement of the child labor section, these "leave something to be desired," but generally they are adequate. Federal certificates are being issued in South Carolina and Idaho. In Mississippi, school authorities are co-operating, and in Iowa, Louisiana, and Texas, birth or baptismal certificates have been ruled acceptable evidence that a child has reached working age, until the establismment of more dependable systems.

**Employers Co-operative**

Unlike the Wage-Hour Division, the Children's Bureau has no great accumulation of violation complaints awaiting disposition. It maintains a small staff of investigators, and that has proved adequate, largely because most employe rs, when informed that they are violating the law, immediately take steps to comply. Some refuse, of course, and the bureau has taken three cases to court. Two of these have resulted in the issuance of consent decrees, and the third, a criminal prosecution, is still pending.

"The employers have been very co-operative," Miss McConnell says. "In general the acceptance of the 16-year minimum age has been widespread. But of course we have found violations. In most cases where evidence of child labor has been found, the employers have been most ready to adjust the matter. A large proportion of the violations have been where the employers had not availed themselves of the protection of age certificates."

All this is not to say that Miss McConnell and her associates consider the battle against child labor has been won. Far too much of it still remains, they contend, but the bulk of that is the problem of the states. The federal law touches only the production of goods that go into interstate commerce. It does not reach factori s and other establishments whose products are consumed locally. Miss McDonnell estimates that about three-fourths of the remaining child labor is in such intra-state enterprises. Many states have child labor laws. Twelve of them set the minimum age at the federal law's figure of 16, a few at 15 and the largest number at 14. The trend, however, is toward more state laws and toward conformity with the federal statute.

*This is the third of a series of four articles on the wage-hour law.*

**Central Power Bonds Offered**

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Glore Forgan & Co. is offering publicly an issue of $25,000,000 Central Power & Light Co. 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds priced at 101 per cent. At the same time were offered $7,000,000 in 1½ per cent to 3 per cent debentures, at 99.06 per cent to 100.25 per cent. Proceeds will be devoted to refunding purposes.

## Upstate Farm Support for N. Y. Milk Strike Seen in Doubt

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The Supreme Court's June 5 decision validating the milk marketing agreement for the New York milkshed here does not seem to have terminated the problem of peaceful settlement of milk distribution problems.

Three more problems have arisen this summer. Drought has hit much of the milkshed, giving authenticity to the farmers' claims for higher prices. The local Milk Wagon Drivers' Union locals have presented demands for higher wages and changed working conditions, which would add about 2 cents to the retail price of milk; and a C. I. O.-supported Dairy Farmers' Union has called a strike of milk producers.

When the milk marketing agreement, set in operation last fall, was knocked out in Circuit Court this spring, the blended price of milk tumbled from round $1.80 to $1 per 100 pounds, or from about 2 cents to 1 cent a quart. Since then, however, it has been raised, and for August farmers are getting $2.25 for fluid milk and corresponding prices for milk to be manufactured (into butter, cheese, evaporated milk, etc.). Retail price of home-delivered Grade B milk is now up about 2½ cents to 13½ cents. Farmers are now talking $2.65 for fluid milk. During the winter, owing to the shortage of grass this summer, they will have to buy feed, and though mid-western prices are low farmers complain that New York prices have not dropped correspondingly.

**Ask Higher Wages**

The agreement between the companies and the milkmen expired July 2, and the milkmen asked for wage increases, vacations, and a curb in the per man deliveries, which are still in discussion. They now get about $45 a week or about 2.3 cents a quart, which the demands would increase to about 4.3 cents. High delivery costs have contributed in recent years to a substantial shift by consumers from home-delivered to store-bought milk even though delivery costs here are small compared with Chicago.

In the Windy City they average about 4 cents a quart and regular milkmen make a shade over $50 a week. The union requests here include slow down or ca'canny on the per man deliveries, much like that in effect in Chicago; the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is part of the Teamsters' Federation in the A. F. of L. and the restrictions proposed are like those familiar to everybody in the laying of bricks by union men. The effect in both cities has been to shrink the market for delivered milk.

Buyers have not only shifted to stores, but also take, in New York, from about 700 independent dealers, who work for themselves, many of them ex-union men, and make a sub-union wage; somewhat the same condition exists in Chicago.

To stop consumers from this escape, organized drivers here propose also to increase the wages and decrease the per man deliveries of those engaged in delivering to stores, and to prevent unionized milk handlers from selling to these 700 "sub-dealers," who are protesting violently and so far effectively.

**Opinion Divided**

Opinion in the milk industry seems divided as to the probable success of the current Dairy Farmers' Union strike. The D. F. U. is said not to be a C. I. O. affiliate, but it has C. I. O. support and financial aid; its head, Archie Wright, claims 15,000 members; opponents concede him 3,000 to 4,000.

The Union is the only producer not a member of the Metropolitan Co-operative Producers' Bargaining Agency, and the two leading members, Dairy League which supplies Borden and Sheffield Producers' which supplies National Dairy Products' subsidiary, are opposed to the strike. The strikers are asking $2.35 per 100 pounds for all milk, an average or blended price, against the present marketing order price of $2.25 for fluid milk. The increase is therefore far more than 10 cents per 100 pounds, and if won would mean either that butter would have to go to approximately 50 cents a pound or delivered fluid milk in New York to between 16 and 17 cents for Grade B. The trade says that the consumer would never pay these prices and that Archie Wright knows it.

The strike seems patterned on certain West Coast tactics and seems to depend on C. I. O. and other political support. The trade feels that if the strike depends on eliciting disgruntled farmer support it will fail in the conservative New York upstate communities which normally supply New York with milk.

**Might Get Support**

However, it might receive political support to the extent that inadequate policing of the highways might be provided by New York and out-of-state authorities. There is talk of "stranger-picketing" and of the appearance of city faces among the strikers and picketers. C. I. O. connections in the person of union-financed sympathizers and members of other unions might be imported into the farm areas for the picketing of pasteurizing plants, blocking of highways, and dumping of milk, in which case inadequate state policing might make the strike a success in forcing otherwise unsympathetic but economically hard-pressed farmers into joining up with the strikers for fear of reprisals. Or the D. F. U. might bring in the National Labor Relations Board to ask for employee elections among farm hands.

With political support the strike is thought to have considerable possibilities. While the D. F. U. is largely under the hat of Archie Wright and its machinery largely consists of mimeograph releases, it might be implemented by sympathetic refusal of various C. I. O. unions to handle milk run into New York in contravention of the strike.

Something similar has happened in Seattle and San Francisco, where farmers have tangled to their sorrow with one-big-union strategists, and the technique might turn out to be the same as tactics successfully used elsewhere, with NLRB help, by the C. I. O. Jurisdictional strikes are in vague; the United Mine Workers won one in May; the current trouble in the movie industry may be a C. I. O. opportunity; one is brewing in the meat-packing industry for Sept. 1 and in the coastwise shipping industry for Oct. 1; General Motors just emerged from one, and the threat of a C. I. O. raid has just forced the A. F. of L. to put the brakes on jurisdictional troubles in the building industry.

## New Materials Play a Major Role In Current Upturn in Home Building

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—New products, developed by the building industry during the past 10 years or "depression decade," are playing a major role in the current upswing in home construction—the sharpest increase in this country since 1928, according to a study made by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Into the 475,000 new homes which the building industry expects will be constructed this year are going hundreds of materials unknown or unused 10 years ago—new compositions of glass, steel, plastics, aluminum, and rubber. These materials have done much to arouse interest in home building and have helped stimulate the current boom. Today's home, if the builder and architect were so minded, might be constructed entirely of products put on the market within the past decade.

Glass, both for exteriors and interiors, has been widely adopted to uses unheard of a decade ago. Glastone, a masonry unit made by joining colorful vitrolite structural glass to a lightweight concrete block, has been accepted for portions of exterior walls, or for kitchens and baths. This new structural unit makes possible the erection of "glass buildings" to any height, since it is a load-bearing material.

Windows of the home of today are double glazed for "window conditioning" to save fuel, and hung in lightweight aluminum sash to eliminate rattles and drafts.

Rubber in many forms has become a major building material as a result of discoveries in the experimental laboratories of the rubber industry. For example, rubber tiling, which has won the endorsement of architects and construction engineers, deadens sound, is easily cleaned, and can be installed in attractive colored patterns.

Integrated panels of gypsum and asbestos anchored to hollow partition studs make obsolete the mason's job of piling brick for outside walls. Many types of insulation have been developed to cut down heating bills in winter and keep homes cool in summer. Roofs of asphalt and mineral granules promise new durability and color in home construction.

Plastics in new shapes and forms offer a hundred opportunities to the builder with new materials. Air-conditioning and automatic light control are features of home construction unknown to 1929 builders.

These are typical new materials for walls, roofs, windows, partitions, and interiors which are going into the home of 1939. Their development by manufacturers of building materials during an era when construction was virtually at a standstill and profits non-existant is a tribute to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of American industry.

## $40,629,100 Bonds Mature Next Month

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A total of $40,629,100 corporate bonds will mature during September, according to the Standard Statistics Company. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 30, of which three amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

Sept 1
New York & Erie R. R. 2nd ext 5s.$2,148,000
Warner Bros. Pictures conv. 6s... 30,700,000
Sept. 15
N. Y. Central Lines equip. 4½s.. 1,397,000

August maturities amounted to $62,585,000 and the 42 issues and portions of issues falling due in October total $70,963,100.

**United Engineering & Foundry**

PITTSBURGH (AP)—United Engineering & Foundry Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $951,813, or $1.12 a common share, compared with $1,402,998, or $1.68 a share, in the like 1938 period.

## July Industrial Activity Shows A Sharp Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported a sharp upswing in July industrial activity.

The board's index of industrial production, based on preliminary returns, climbed to 102 per cent of the 1923-25 average in July, compared with 98 in June and 92 in April and May.

The July upswing, which occurred despite sharp seasonal curtailment in the automobile industry, brought production close to the general level reached last December.

An increase of steel and iron production, which usually falls at this season, accounted for much of the July improvement.

Steel ingot production rose from an average rate of 52 per cent of capacity in June to 57 in July and in the first three weks of August held around 60 per cent.

The decline in automobile production, the board said, reflected preparations for the shift to new model production.

Retail sales of new cars continued in excess of production and dealers' stocks were greatly reduced. Plate glass output fell sharply in July, following a substantial increase in June.

Changes in production of nondurable manufacturers in July were largely seasonal. Operations were throttled down somewhat less than usual at cotton textile mills and meat packing establishments. Sugar refineries production rose from the low level of June. Flour production output continued substantial.

Factory employment, which normally declines in July, was maintained this year at about the June level, while pay rolls showed a less than seasonal decrease, according to reports from a number of leading industrial states.

From early July to the middle of August, prices of most farm products and foods declined.

Commercial loans continued to increase at New York banks but fell at banks in 100 other leading cities. Deposits at reporting banks remained high and excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks increased further to new high levels late in July and during the first half of August.

## Westinghouse To Pay Employees a Bonus

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Approximately 43,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will share an 8 per cent adjusted compensation, or "bonus," this month, the company announced.

The "bonus" plan is based each month on the net earnings of the preceding three months, which were $3,546,186. Earnings for May were $1,198,740, for June $1,537,605, and for July $773,841.

*Given High Post*

Wide World

**Carl B. Robbins**

**Appointed as President of the Commodity Credit Corp. Mr. Robbins has served as a trouble-shooter and Congressional contact man in the Agriculture Department for several years.**

## Utility to Buy Power From The TVA, Says Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation have drawn up a contract, it was learned, whereby the Alabama Power Company, subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern, will purchase electric energy from the TVA.

Coming on the heels of the sale to the TVA of Commonwealth and Southern's entire electric properties in Tennessee, the new plan was viewed by New York financial observers as further evidence of a program of co-ordination between public and private utilities.

Under the contract, which the TVA is expected to announce formally in Washington next week, the TVA agrees to deliver 6,250,000 kilowatt-hours of energy weekly from January to May each year and 10,000,000 kilowatt-hours weekly from June to December.

It provides that Alabama Power pay the TVA a monthly demand charge of $54,000 with the energy charge computed on the TVA's A-1 wholesale rate for non-transmitted power on a load-factor adjustment. Alabama Power, it adds, agrees to deliver steam energy to the TVA in the amounts requested by the authority "whenever and to the extent that the company has surplus steam energy."

## Building Permits In July Reported Seasonally Lower

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Building permit valuations tapered off in July from June in line with usual seasonal expectations, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The volume for the month, continues the report, was also much less than in the corresponding period of last year, when the amount was greatly enlarged by the inclusion of permits for large slum clearing projects in the New York area.

The total estimated valuation of permits issued in 215 cities of the United States during July was $102,750,445, a drop of 15.0 per cent from the $120,912,252 recorded in June, and 27.0 per cent under the $140,803,564 for July, 1938.

New York City permits for July aggregated only $16,349,395, compared with $21,627,830 in the preceding month, and $72,966,921 for the like month a year ago. This represented respective declines of 24.4 and 77.6 per cent. For the 214 outside cities the proposed building expenditures for July equalled $86,401,050, a decrease of 13.0 per cent from the June volume of $99,284,422. This month's figure was 27.4 per cent greater, however, than the $67,836,643 registered in July last year.

Group totals of building permit values for 215 cities for July this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

| Geographical Groups: | July 1939 | July 1938 | Change P. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England | $8,097,402 | $5,072,926 | +59.6 |
| Middle Atlan | 26,867,974 | 82,825,033 | —67.6 |
| South Atlantic | 12,243,158 | 8,566,323 | +42.9 |
| East Central | 21,315,597 | 14,561,129 | +46.7 |
| South Central | 11,210,583 | 7,920,962 | +41.5 |
| West Central | 5,306,726 | 4,061,145 | +30.7 |
| Mountain | 3,604,066 | 1,439,388 | +81.0 |
| Pacific | 15,104,671 | 14,356,658 | + 5.2 |
| Total U. S. | $102,750,445 | $140,803,564 | —27.0 |
| New York City | $16,349,395 | $72,966,921 | —77.6 |
| Outside N. Y. C. | $86,401,050 | $67,836,643 | +27.4 |

The cumulative building total for the first seven months of 1939 remained at the highest level since 1931, but the margin of gain over the similar 1938 period was narrowed considerably. Permits for the seven months of this year for the 215 cities were valued at $724,140,136, 8.3 per cent more than the comparative 1938 figure of $668,364,070. All of the geographical divisions except the Middle Atlantic registered gains over last year. This latter region includes New York where a drop of 43.5 per cent from last year was noted.

**Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.**

NEW YORK (AP) — Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $709,130, equal to $1.12 a share on the capital stok. This compared with net loss of $302,351 in the first half of 1938. The company manufactures automobile parts and a variety of other lines at plants located in key centers throughout the country.

*We offer by Prospectus and subject to confirmation:*

| | Market about |
|---|---|
| **Kansas Power Co.** *1st Mtge. "A" 4s, due July 1, 1964* | 102 |
| **Central Ohio Light & Power Co.** *1st Mtge. 4s, due August 1, 1964* | 103¾ |
| **California Water & Telephone Co.** *1st Mtge. 4s, due June 1, 1969* | 104¼ |
| **Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.** *Debenture 4½s, due August 1, 1974* | 105¼ |
| **Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.** *1st Mtge. 3¾s, due June 1, 1964* | 100¼ |

*Copies of Prospectus describing any of the above issues will be sent on application.*

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## American Cotton Taken by Wallace, Plans to Barter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace announced that the Government would claim title to nearly 7,000,000 bales of cotton of the 1934 and 1937 crops on which it made price-bolstering loans to cotton farmers.

The Secretary said these old cotton loans were being called in order to get about 700,000 bales of cotton to carry out the agreement with England to barter surplus American cotton for British rubber that will be held as war reserves.

**Plans Uncertain**

Just what will be done with the other 6,000,000 odd bales of cotton on which the Government already has written off losses of more than $150,000,000 was a puzzle to assistants of Mr. Wallace.

"I guess we'll just have to sit on it," one cotton authority said. "We can't sell it for less than the Government investment except under barter or cash discounts to foreign governments for war reserves."

Mr. Wallace's announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation would take title to the 1934 and 1937 loan cotton came as no surprise to the cotton trade. The 1934 loans were on a basis of 12 cents a pound and the 1937 loans at 9 cents, when warehousing and other charges are added, the Government investment in this cotton is a great deal more than the collateral is worth at present market prices.

Mr. Wallace also announced that loans on the 1938 crop would be extended until July 31, 1940, because present market prices are higher than the loan value and carrying charges.

Loans were made on about 4,480,000 bales of 1938 cotton at a basis of 8.3 cents a pound. Mr. Wallace said growers had reclaimed about 400,000 bales of this in recent weeks because market prices enable them to pay off the loans and carrying charges and still make a profit.

The Government already has taken title to 1,670,000 bales of 1934 cotton on which the loans and carrying charges amount to a Government outlay of more than 16 cents a pound.

Loan officials pointed out that the Commodity Credit Corporation already had written off losses on this cotton under the arrangement by which Congress appropriated $215,000,000 to prevent impairment of the corporation's capital because of crop loans. They said about $150,000,000 of this represented cotton losses.

**Loan Undetermined**

No loan has been announced on this year's cotton crop and officials said none would be required by farm legislation unless cotton prices dropped to near the 8-cent-a-pound level.

Under the British-American barter agreement, this country promised to supply about 600,000 bales of cotton for raw rubber, with both commodities to be kept off markets and used only in time of war or emergency.

Because President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace announced a cotton export subsidy of $7.50 a bale subsequent to the barter agreement, officials said Great Britain would get additional cotton in place of the subsidy. They estimated that 700,000 bales of cotton would be exchanged for about 75,000 tons of rubber.

Congress also has authorized direct sale of Government-held cotton to other nations at a discount below world prices, providing the cotton is held as a war reserve.

France and Switzerland were reported seeking about 135,000 bales under this arrangement.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 |
| 1 3¼s '41 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 3⅜s '47-43 | 110.17 | 110.12 | 110.12 |
| 2 3¼s '45-43 | 110.4 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 4s '54-44 | 115.15 | 115.15 | 115.15 |
| 6 2¾s '47-45 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 2½s '45 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 108.9 |
| 1 3¼s '49-46 | 111.14 | 111.14 | 111.14 |
| 3 2½s '50 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 |
| 3 2½s '53-49 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.4 |
| 27 2½s '52-50 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.6 |
| 11 2½s '60-55 | 108.29 | 108.27 | 108.27 |
| 10 2¾s 59-56 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |
| 41 2¾s 65-60 | 107.6 | 107.3 | 107.4 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 2¼s '44-42 | 104.26 | 104.26 | 104.26 |
| 12 3s '52-44 | 108.16 | 108.16 | 108.16 |
| 14 1½s '47-45 | 101.28 | 101.24 | 101.24 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Alleghany cv 5s'44 | 74¼ | 73 | 73 |
| 5 Alleghany cv 5s'49 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63 |
| 1 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 5 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s'50 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s'51 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 8 Allis Chalm cv4s'52 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 17 Am&For P5s 2030 | 59¼ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 12 Am ICGChem 5½s'49 | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 14 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 110 9-32 | 110 9-32 | 110 9-32 |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s'56 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 6 Am T&T 3¼s'61 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 2 Anaconda Cop4½s '60 | 107⅛ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 10 AtLine 4½s '64 | 100¾ | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Arm Del 4s '55 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 53 AT&SF 4s '95 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 22 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 Atl & Birm 4s '33 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 AC Line 1st 4s '52 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| 10 AtLine 4½s '64 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 14 B&O rfg 4s '95 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 1 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 12 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 2 B&O 5s '96 F ct | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 B&O 5s 2000 D | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 B&O 5s 2000D ct | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 5 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 2 B&O 4s '48 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 |
| 10 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 B&O SW 5s '50 ct | 41⅞ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Beth Steel 3s '60 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| 6 Bell TPa 5s '60 C | 135¼ | 134⅞ | 134⅞ |
| 7 Beth Stl 3¼s '66 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 18 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 101¼ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Beth Stl 4½s '68 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31 |
| 2 Bkly City RR 5s '41 | 64 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 77 | 76¾ | 77 |
| 2 BklyQn C&SBen 5s '41 | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 2 Bkly Un E 1st 4s '50 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 7 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 115¼ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 21 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 113½ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 29 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 97¾ | 97 | 97 |
| 8 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 9 Buf Gen 4½s '61 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 9 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 5 Bush Term 5s '55 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 Can Sou 5s '62 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 119 | 118⅞ | 118⅞ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 4 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 122 | 121½ | 121½ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s '54 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s '51 ww | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 24 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 49 | 47½ | 47½ |
| 6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| 11 C & O 4½s '92 | 124⅜ | 124 | 124⅜ |
| 4 C & O 3½s '96 D | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 2 C & O rfg 3½s '63 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 6 C B & Q 4½s '77 | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 5 C B & Q gen 4s '58 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 10 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 |
| 3 Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 Chi I & L 5s '66 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 21½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 Chi&NW 4s '87 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 |
| 1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 3 C R I & P 4s'88 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 1 CRI & P 4s'88 ct | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 4 C R I & P rfg 4s'34 | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 1 CRI & P rfg 4¾s'34 ct | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1 CSL & NO 5s'51 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 1 CSL & NO 3½s'51 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 1 C T H & SE inc 5s'60 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 15 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 11 Ch & W Ind 4s'52 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 7 Childs Co 5s'43 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 39 Cin Un Term 3¼s'69 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 10 CCC&StL 4½s'77 | 48 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 7 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72 | 91 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5s'73 | 81 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 9 Colmbia G 5s'52 May | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 31 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 3 Col Ry PwA5 4s'65 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51 | | | |
| | 103 25-32 | 103 25-32 | 103 25-32 |
| 3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 73 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58 | 120 | 116½ | 116½ |
| 1 Comw Ed 3¼s'65 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s'58 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s'58 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 43 Con Oil cv 3½s'51 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 23 Consum Pow 3½s'70 | 109¾ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 11 Consum Pow 3½s'66 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Container Cor 6s'46 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 Crane 4½s'51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 14 Crucible Stl 4½s'48 | 102¼ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 2 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 6 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 56¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 7 D&RGW 4s '36 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 D&RG West 5s '55 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 16 D&RG West 5s '78 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 4 Det Ed 4½s '61 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 1 Det Ed 4s '65 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 24 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 108¾ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 2 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 6 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¾ |
| 6 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Erie Gene 6s '57 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 24 Fairbanks Mor 4s '56 | 106⅛ | 106½ | 106⅛ |
| 2 FirestonT&R 3½s '48 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 22 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 |
| 10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 7 GenMotAccept3¼s'51 | 104⅞ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Goodrich 4½s '3 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 98 | 97 | 97 |
| 6 Gt Nor 4½s '76D | 82½ | 82 | 82 |
| 8 Gt Nor 4½s '77E | 82½ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| 10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 105⅛ | 105½ | 105⅛ |
| 7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 8 Gt Nor 4s '46H | 87 | 86½ | 86½ |
| 25 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 3 Gulf M&N 5½s '50 | 90 | 89 | 89 |
| 4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 47½ | 47 | 47 |
| 3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66 | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 50¼ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 46¼ | 45 | 45 |
| 3 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 18 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 | 60½ | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Inter R Tr rfg 5s '66ct | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 7 Interlake Iron cv4s '47 | 81¾ | 80¾ | 80¼ |
| 3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 83¾ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 3 Int Paper 6s '55 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 Int Paper 5s '47 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 7 Int T&T 4½s '72 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 46 Int T&T 5s '55 | 61¼ | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Jones&L'ghSt4¼s'61 | 95 | 94½ | 94½ |
| 4 KCPtS & Mem 4s '56 | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26⅛ |
| 5 K C South 5s '50 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 3 K C South 3s '50 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 8 K C Term 4s '60 | 106½ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Keith-Alb-Ful 6s '46 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 6 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 6 Lac Gas 6s '42 A | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 54 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 14 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 85⅝ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 5 L S & M S 3½s '97 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 8 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 4 Leh Val HTerm5s'54 | 46¾ | 46 | 46 |
| 1 Leh Val NY4½s'40 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Leh Val 1st 2003 asd | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 1 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 8 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 129 | 128¼ | 128¼ |
| 15 Loews 3½s '46 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 55 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Long Isl 5s '51 ct'44 | 128¼ | 128¼ | 128¼ |
| 18 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 84¾ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 Loue&N 4½s 2003 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 4 Maine Cen 4s'45 | 75¾ | 75 | 75 |
| 1 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 18 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 4 Mich Con Gas 4s'63 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 2 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 4 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 |
| 8 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 7 Mo Pac 5s'65 A | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 Mo Pac 5s'77 F | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s'78 G | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 20 Mo Pac 5s'81 I | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 18 Mo Pac gen 4s'75 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 10 Nat Dist Pr 5½s'65 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s'66 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 14 Mor & Essex 4½s'55 | 35½ | 35 | 35 |
| 8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 38⅞ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 2 Mount St T&T 3¾s'68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 7 Nassau El 4s'51 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 34 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 14 Nat Distill 3½s'49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 Nt RRMex 4s'51 asd | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 30 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 103¾ | 103 | 103 |
| 8 New Eng T&T5s'52 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 2 NO Texas&N 5s'35A | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 27 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 53 | 52 | 52 |
| 34 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 47¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 10 NYC cn 4s '98 | 56¾ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 7 NYC Conn 3½s '52 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 8 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98 | 60⅜ | 60¼ | 60⅜ |
| 3 NYChus&St L 5½s'74A | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 9 NY Ch StL 4½s'78 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48⅝ |
| 1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s'65 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3 NY G E H&P 5s '48 | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 125⅜ |
| 11 NYNH&H cv 6s'40 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 6 NYNH&H clt 6s'40 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 |
| 1 NYNH&H 4½s'67 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s '55 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s'56 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 16 NY Steam 3½s'63 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 NY S&W rfg 5s'37 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 3 NY Tel 4½s'39 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 NY&O Pow 5s'55A | 108⅛ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 Nor'l Sou 5s'61A | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Nor&W 4s'96 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 5 Nor Am Co 4s'59 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2 Nor AmCo 3¼s'54 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| 6 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¾ |
| 3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s'97 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 26 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 45 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 14 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 107½ | 107⅜ | 107½ |
| 17 Ohio Ed 3½s '72 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Okla G & E 3¾s '66 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Ontario Tran 5s '45 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A | 75 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 12 Pac G & E 3¾s'61 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 5 Pac Pow & Lt 5s'57 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 6 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 76½ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| 2 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47 | 91¼ | 91⅛ | 91¼ |
| 1 Pen Co 2½s '42 C | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s '63 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 Penn-Dix 4½s'41 A | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Penn RR gen 5s '68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Penn RR cn 4½s'60 | 111⅞ | 111⅛ | 111¼ |
| 24 Penn RR gen 4½s'65 | 101⅜ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 22 Penn RR 4½s deb'70 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 2 Penn RR gen 4½s'81 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 30 Penn RR 4½s'84 E | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 28 Penn RR 3¾s'70 | 89⅝ | 89 | 89 |
| 18 Penn RR 3½s'52 | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 11 Penn Marq 5s '56 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 3 Pere Marq 4½s'56 | 62¼ | 61 | 61 |
| 19 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 23 Phila Co 5s'67 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 3 Philippine Ry 4s'37 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 24 Phillips Pet 3s'48 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 PCC & SL 5s '70 A | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 16 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 99¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 4 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 27 Postal Tel&C 5s'53 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 42 Porti Gen E 4½s'60 | 79⅛ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 2 Radio Keith 6s'41 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 18 Readg 4½s'97 A | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 9 Readg 4½s'97 B | 72 | 71½ | 71½ |
| 5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Republic Steel 5½s'54 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 12 Republic Steel 4½s'61 | 93¼ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 1 Richfield Oil 4s'52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 St J&G Isl 4s'47 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 St L S F 5s'50 B | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 3 St L S F 4½s'78 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 St L S F 4s'50 A | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s'41 | 6½ | 6 | 6 |
| 7 Sea A L 4s'50 st | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s'41 | 69½ | 69⅞ | 69½ |
| 2 Simmons cv 4s'52 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Skelly Oil 4s '51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 14 So Cal Gas 4½s'61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 So Col Pow 6s'47 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 12 Sou Kraft 4½s'46 | 92¾ | 92⅜ | 92¾ |
| 12 Sou Pac 4½s'68 | 43¼ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 16 Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 43 | 41½ | 41½ |
| 37 So Pac 4½s '69 | 43½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 17 So Pac rfg 4s'55 | 61 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 1 So Pac cfi 4s '49 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 15 So Pac 4½s Ore'77 | 46⅜ | 46 | 46 |
| 4 South Ry 6½s'56 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 3 South Ry gen 6s'56 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 10 South Ry cn 5s'94 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 15 South Ry gen 4s'56 | 52½ | 52 | 52 |
| 1 SWBellTel 3½s'64 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 4 SWGas&El 4s'60 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Spokane Int 5s'55 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 4 Stand Oil NJ 2s '61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Studebaker cv 6s'45 | 89¼ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 3 Swift&Co 3¼s '50 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| T TRR A El 4½s '39 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 18 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 4 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'64 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 103 Third Ave 4s 5s '60 | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 12 Third Ave 4s '60 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 2 T St L&W 4s '50 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 21 Un El Mo 3¾s '62 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113½ |
| 2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 5 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅛ |
| 2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 99⅛ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 19 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 83½ | 81 | 81 |
| 13 US Stl 4s 1951 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 29 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 2 Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Wabash 5s '39 D | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 10 Wabash 5s'76 B | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 8 Warner Bros 6s'48 | 89½ | 89 | 89 |
| 4 Warren Bros 6s'41 | 41 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 7 Westn Md 4s '52 | 82⅜ | 82 | 82 |
| 10 Weste Pac 5s'46 asd | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 2 Western Un 5s '51 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 9 Western Un 5s '60 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Western Un 4½s'50 | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A | 97½ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 14 Wilson & Co 4s '55 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 19 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 8 Wisc El Pow 3½s '66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 Youngst Sh&T 5s'48 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 19 Youngst S&T 4s '48 | 104¾ | 104 | 104 |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1 Akershus 4s '68 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 6 Antioquia 7s '45 B | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 5 Ontioquia 7s '45 D | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 77 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 19 Argentine 4½s '48 | 92 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 Argentine 4½s '71 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 10 Australia 5s '55 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 Australia 5s '57 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 23 Belgium 7s '55 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Belgium 8s '49 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Berlin City 6s '58 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 Brazil 8s '41 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 1 Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Brazil 6½s '27-52 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 14 Breda, Ernes 7s '54 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 12 Brisbane 5s '57 | 91 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 18 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77 | 54¼ | 54 | 54⅛ |
| 34 Canada 5s '52 | 109¾ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 5

# Sherwood Stands Guard Over Filming of 'Lincoln'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif

Some years ago, before Robert Emmet Sherwood had become quite as famous as he is today, the reporter of this column took him to task, in another periodical, for, so to speak, selling stage gewgaws to the Hollywood Indians. I said, in short, that Mr. Sherwood had a racket.

Mr. Sherwood replied wittily enough in his syndicated column via several score American newspapers that he had the racket all right, but that it was a "much subtler, more ingenious racket" than I thought. Mr. Sherwood then went on to say:

"In the years and years that I have been a motion picture critic I have discovered that the one thing the film industry does not want is any constructive advice from me. . . . Thus, when one of the producing companies is considering purchasing the screen rights to one of my plays, I hasten to write an article in which I say that the movie industry is bankrupting itself by paying huge sums for unadaptable stage plays and reproducing them word for word. I even include a few aspersions on the intelligence of the executives of the very company in question, mentioning them by name. Following the publication of my acidities I make the sale—and everybody is happy, except the ultimate audience.

"That's the racket, Mr. Daugherty," he concluded, "and it's a good one."

* * *

A few days ago, at a reception given for Raymond Massey, who will appear in Mr. Sherwood's screen play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," I saw Mr. Sherwood briefly again, and found him, by his own confession, in Hollywood for the sole purpose of seeing to it that no word or gesture in the final screen play is there without his complete acquiescence. He had, in fact, paid his own fare all the way from his home in Surrey, England, to Hollywood, for this express purpose; and he is determined to remain, without pay, he says, until the last foot of film has been canned and shipped to New York for printing.

Recalling this incident has served to remind me that at once a more serious and a better day is here. I remember that everyone in any way connected with the motion picture industry in that earlier time was greatly concerned over the inroads the stage play was making into what was often pretty pedantically discussed as "the art of the motion picture." Montage was the rallying cry for the esthetes and avant garde of the industry, both here and abroad. But little or no thought was given to the subjects on which all this "art" was to be employed—they were, in fact, relegated to a place somewhat inferior to the mere physical editing, or cutting, of the film. What did it matter what the film was about, as long as it was interestingly made? And this resulted, as everyone knows, in some very interesting but slightly monstrous films.

Mr. Sherwood's interest in his subject today (the Lincoln picture) was, he says, learned the hard way. The only other very serious subject he tried to project on the screen was his play, "Idiot's Delight," and he found it, in its screen version, mangled almost out of comprehensibility. At the insistence of Mussolini's son, Vittoria, the Italian nation, with whom it largely was concerned, could not be named. It became a film about Esperantos—and no one knowing who they were; no one cared.

RKO-Radio Pictures

Robert E. Sherwood

* * *

Mr. Sherwood, after an A. B. from Harvard, and a try at editing on the staffs of Vanity Fair and Life, began a career as playwright. He had written some eight or ten successes, of which several, including "The Road to Rome," "Reunion in Vienna," "The Petrified Forest," "Idiot's Delight," and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," have been outstanding hits.

He also collaborated with René Clair, the French director, on what he considers the most interesting screen job he has ever done, "The Ghost Goes West." This film was made in England. But at the time it was made, Mr. Clair spoke no English and Mr. Sherwood spoke only a very bad brand of French. Nevertheless, they went to work, and somehow worked out the idea together. Mr. Sherwood then did a script which, he says, Mr. Clair so greatly improved that chief credit for its excellence and eventual success must be given to the French director.

But, paradoxically, Mr. Sherwood's interest in the film today goes beyond his former "racket" of providing it with an occasional stage play. The increasing importance of the writer in films, he says, must lead to the day when the writer and the director, or a combined writer-director, will be directly responsible for whatever good films are made—as, indeed, he thinks, they have been in the past, if the truth were known.

Mr. Sherwood admits to one very unsuccessful play. He tried to adapt a story of Ring Lardner's to the stage. He might as well have tried to adapt Mark Twain. If anyone, he says, can write like Ring Lardner, he won't have to spend his time trying to adapt anything. There's a market ready and waiting.

# Homing Pigeon Goes to Sea

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Astoria, Ore.

Communication stops here, on the rugged northwest coastline of the Pacific, where the major activity is commercial fishing.

Despite pioneering efforts of Bell, Edison, Tesla, Marconi, and De Forest in perfecting methods whereby men may communicate over vast distances, with time virtually eliminated, there are still hundreds of small commercial fishing boats that sever all communication with land the moment they drop beyond the horizon. Due to the high cost of transmitting radio sets, the fishing boat equipped with communicative equipment is rare.

Because of this condition, the United States Coast Guard has been seeking a means of communication within reach of all fisher folk. Experiments have called the homing pigeon back into service.

Tests have been made from several fishing vessels, as well as the Coast Guard boat stationed at Astoria. Pigeons have been released 50 miles at sea and timed. In all instances the birds crossed the shoreline in less than an hour, with the average clocked at approximately 55 minutes.

* * *

### Assured of Help

Lieutenant Commander Frank D. Higbee, Chief of the Columbia River Coast Guard Patrol, believes pigeons will prove of immense value in this field of activity. A boat in distress 50 miles at sea can be assured help will be on the way in slightly more than an hour's time.

Commander Higbee's experiments have been with pigeons whose cotes were inland, the majority from around Portland. He hopes to establish cotes in Astoria and other coast towns. With establishment of "home ports" on the coast for birds, the Commander believes the time can be cut down. He based his opinion on the fact birds used in the experiments never had flown over the ocean before and were not familiar with conditions to be encountered.

* * *

### Birds Save Time

No communication system is infallible, the Commander pointed out. Radio transmitters have failed at crucial times. By the same token, the best trained pigeons may become confused in stormy weather and become lost.

Pigeons also can be used for other purposes. One difficulty fishing fleets encounter is locating schools of fish. Especially is this true of the albacore tuna, which runs at random. Pilot boats sent out in search of schools could be equipped with carrier pigeons to notify the fleet in port. Such activity would save fleet operators endless work and loss of time and money. Union boats are limited, according to their size, in the length of time they may stay away from port and many boats return to port at the termination of the time limit without a single fish.

Donald H. Black

### Heavy Inflow of Capital To Canada During 1939

Reflecting a heavy inflow of capital to Canada, the favorable balance of trade in securities between Canada and other countries totaled almost $61,000,000 during the first five months of 1939.

### Farm Boys Study Forestry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSON, Ga.—The Future Farmers of America camp at Lake Jackson is conducting a week's program of studies in forestry management. Training in identification of tree species, spotting trees for thinning, and estimation of merchantable timber are combined with athletic events, debating, singing contests, and motion pictures. District foresters assist in the instruction. The buildings of the camp were constructed by the boys themselves, under guidance of vocational instructors of the State Department of Education, aided by Youth Administration funds. The camp functions as a practice school throughout the year.

# Lehman Orders Police to Block Milk Disturbance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman cracked down on widespread strike disturbances in the State's milkshed area today with telegraphic instructions to the Superintendent of State Police immediately to assign every available State trooper to highway duty in the 13 upstate counties thus far affected.

"The State Police will use their utmost resources to prevent any interference with the lawful transportation of milk on State highways," the Governor's order reads.

Meanwhile the sheriffs in each of the counties involved were directed to report to Governor Lehman on the number of deputies they have appointed to aid in handling the situation and any other steps taken to maintain law and order.

The 13 county district attorneys likewise each have instructions to prosecute any person who violates the penal laws of the State, even to the extent of requesting the services of special grand juries to expedite prosecution.

"I shall insist," the Governor asserted, "that sheriffs, local police, district attorneys, and State police perform their duties so that law and order may be maintained and life and liberty protected."

### Boycott Called Serious

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—An estimated 25 per cent shortage in New York City's milk supply today brought assertions from major distributing companies the situation was "serious" as a leader of the striking Dairy Farmers Union predicted a speedy end to their milk boycott.

With Union members starting their third day of withholding milk from the huge New York City market for higher returns in a strike marked by a fatality to a picket, milk dumping, and violence, Archie Wright, Chairman of the Union, said, "50 per cent of the milk shed was tied up on the second day."

Meanwhile, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City debated whether to permit shipments from Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Chicago milksheds.

### Opposed to Strike

POTSDAM, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Franklin County Dairymen's League Co-operative Association members voted last night as "opposed to any milk strike," it was announced by Howard McLenathan, division representative here. He said that 60 officers of local units of the League in Franklin County met at Westville and in addition to voting against striking adopted a resolution saying:

"We approve the State and Federal milk marketing orders and insist they be given a fair trial because we believe the orders were prepared in the interest of all dairymen."

### Milk Monopoly Appeal

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Government obtained permission today to appeal directly to the Supreme Court from a district court decision dismissing an indictment against 57 defendants, alleging a monopoly in the milk industry.

The indictment accused 14 corporations, associations, and groups and 43 individuals of conspiring to fix milk prices, control the supply, and suppress competition.

### Fossils of Exotic Beasts Found in South Texas

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—A University of Texas excavation project in Bee County has yielded fossilized remains of a small three-toed horse, a camel, an alligator, a rhinoceros, and a seventh mastodon, officials reported Aug. 16.

Dr. F. H. Sellards, Director of the Bureau of Economic Geology, said all fossils were taken from the same level—the 1,000,000-year-old Pliocene formation—and within a radius of 200 feet. He believes the camel existed in South Texas in large numbers during the Pliocene era.

### Stream Cools Courthouse As If to Provide Amends

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—For months a problem to engineers, an underground stream will be used to supply cold water for the air-conditioning system, in the new Municipal Court building in Philadelphia.

By constantly flooding operations, the stream forced the engineers to dig 22 feet for a sound foundation, but now it will save the City a large water bill. Through holes in the rock it gushes forth 200 gallons of clear water a minute, with the temperature 58 degrees.

### Governor of S. C. Finds His Job Is Too Exacting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Much surprise was expressed by Gov. Burnet Maybank here at the detailed work which a Governor is required to handle. Governor Maybank stated that there was such an enormous amount of "detailed work that a Governor really doesn't have time to do all the things he ought to."

He explained that the Chief Executive is automatically chairman of many commissions, boards and other groups which meet regularly and that his signature is required on many vouchers and papers of varied description.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends. finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-65, Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 So. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1. Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 839 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

**SALESPEOPLE WANTED**

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear. Perm. Refs. req., excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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**—$48—**
**IS EXTREMELY LOW RENT**
for these attractive suites of 3 rooms at
**KINROSS APARTMENTS**
(Aberdeen Section of Brighton)
Resident Mgr. on Premises, 132 Sutherland Rd., Asp. 5872. Management of STREET AND CO., Inc., 30 Federal St., Lib. 4436

BROOKLINE, MASS. Longwood Section—two-family; first floor; 6 rooms; attractive yard. ASP. 0588

QUINCY, MASS.—Modern 5-room heated apt. and garage, 2 porches, electrified kitchen, continuous hot water, thermostat-controlled steam heat. Gra. 0688.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

N. Y. C., 201 West 109th St. (Apt. 22)—Lady shares light, airy, five-room elevator apartment; partly furnished; sixth floor.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 7-1883.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

BROOKLINE, MASS., or Chestnut Hill—2-4 rms.; home or small apt. house; near bus; between $30-$40. Asp. 7000. S. CHAPIN.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's Street, Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver Call ASP. 3313 or JAM. 1416

**COUNTRY BOARD**

A HOME for Christian Scientists; for rest and study; ideal for permanent home; booklet. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.; R. D. #8.

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

**HOUSES TO LET**

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—½ modern duplex house (6 rooms, garage); splendid residential section overlooking Hudson; near station, schools; $85 including heat. EBERHARDT, 82 Miller Ave., Tarrytown 962-R.

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WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
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**PAYING GUESTS**

UNSURPASSED mountain view; home cooking; low rates; swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain. BURPEES, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 269

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will take refined elderly lady to room and board; lovely home. 168 No. Columbus Ave.; Oak 9881

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DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield

**ROOMS TO LET**

N. Y. CITY, West 114—Bright, outside, quiet room; ventilation; transportation; business woman. Cathedral 8-6167. Mornings, evenings.

N. Y. C., 300 W. 107th St., Broadway (near Columbia and Church). AC. 2-1655—Spacious, attractive front rooms—single, double; transient and permanent; kitchen privileges. SCHULE.

N. Y. C., West End—Very attractive 13'x22' studio, beautifully and newly furnished; American family; exceptional in every way. SU. 7-3972.

**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-8242. I. M. NELSON.

**ROOMS WANTED**

N. Y. C.—Large unfurnished room downtown; Oct. 1st; $35; good surroundings. Write Box B-27, Suite 1950, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### Canada's Exports Rise In First Half of 1939

Canada's domestic export trade registered a substantial increase during the first half of 1939, when shipments totaled $461,987,491, compared with $391,076,834 in the first six months of 1938.

### Canada Makes One Third Of World's Newsprint

Canada manufactures about 35 per cent of the world's supply of newsprint and exports more than all the other countries combined.

### Air Traffic at Chicago

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Airplane arrivals at the Chicago Municipal Airport increased 55 per cent in the last eight years, Mayor Edward J. Kelly reports. From January to July of this year, arrivals and departures numbered 20,266.

## Local Classified

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

HOUSEWORKER — Girl (colored), refined, wishes part time, morning or afternoon; references. Tel. Kilpatrick 5-9384. Ask for Apartment B, N. Y. C.

**SUMMER BOARD**

RYE, N. Y.—LARGE, double room, bath; meals; available until September 11; transportation to beach; reasonable. Write Box S-39, Suite 1350, 800 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SUMMER BOARD WANTED**

COUPLE desires attractive vacation (10 days), Maine or Cape Cod, Aug. 28. Write Box R-10, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**UPHOLSTERING**

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

**WEATHER STRIPPING**

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3000, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**ARLINGTON**

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON
663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM
433 Moody Street
MALDEN
147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY
1233 Hancock Street

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

**BOSTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Prices
BEADS RESTRUNG 35c and up
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

**BOSTON—Dorchester**

Window Cleaning
All Kinds of Small Repair Work in Homes
STEAMFITTING
FRANK E. ARNOLD
51 Norfolk St., Dorchester Gen. 0217

**BRAINTREE**

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAX LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

H. WALDECKER'S GREENHOUSES
Yes, that is the Reason
Our flowers are cut fresh in our own greenhouses, that is why they last so long
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Braintree 0063

**BROCKTON**

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Hewett-Smith Co.
JEWELERS
Established 76 Years
Gifts for All Occasions
140 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
In Our AUGUST SALE
MINK DYED
MUSKRAT, $139.00

**BROOKLINE**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT
CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS
Summer wardrobes receive careful and skillful attention in our up-to-date plant.
Call ASPinwall 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant
374 Boylston Street

**CAMBRIDGE**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2808
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

## MASSACHUSETTS

**CAMBRIDGE**
*(Continued)*

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

August Furniture Sale
25 Per Cent Discount
ANDERSON & RUFLI
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO 3344

Picnic Days Are Here!
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

**CONCORD**

'blue coal'
Coke - Clearcoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

**DEDHAM**

Why Do Clothes Wear Longer
When Sent to Dedham Custom Laundry?
Because we do not Bleach them white. We wash them Clean with Soft Water and Light Soaps.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone 0108

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

Fresh Home Grown Fruit and Vegetables
Tomatoes, 20 lb. basket, 30c
Best for Preserving NOW
THE SPRUCES
DEDHAM AVENUE NEEDHAM
ROUTE 135

ROSEN'S
You Are Cordially Invited to Come In to See and Hear the New 1940 ZENITH Radios, $12.95 and up
ROSEN'S
Hardware Paints Sporting Goods
33 Milton St. Phone 2080 E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

GEISHECKER'S
Mid-Summer Clearance
One-of-a-Kind Dresses—Beach Togs
Men's Wear—Slack Suits—Shirts
Socks
527 High St., Dedham Phone 0817

**FITCHBURG**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

THE SMARTEST
Fitted Hand Bags
in the Country are at Rice's. Evans Fitted Bags $5.00 to $18.50. Other Hand Bags $1.00 up.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
JEWELERS 350 MAIN STREET

**GLOUCESTER**

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

**GREENFIELD**

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

FISH'S BAKERY
The Best of Baked Goods for all appetites
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

HARDWARE, PAINTS and SPORTING GOODS
Clark Hardware Co.
289 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

**HAVERHILL**

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 184

## MASSACHUSETTS

**HAVERHILL**
*(Continued)*

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
Home Smoked
HAM and BACON
Fresh and Cooked Meats
10 Main Street

**HINGHAM**

GULF
Gasoline, Tires
Batteries, Auto Accessories
RALEIGH BICYCLES
Sold, Rented, Repaired
WILLIAM F. QUINN, Inc.
22 North St., Hingham Hing. 0108

**HOLBROOK**

CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

**HOLYOKE**

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

**LAWRENCE**

Save during our August Sale of
FUR COATS
September prices will be higher
Cherry & Webb's

**LEXINGTON**

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

Rich Cream that Whips!—Also Pure MILK
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 0384-M
FAIR OAKS DAIRY

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

COLONIAL GARAGE INC.
Buick — Pontiac
24-Hour Service
Routes 128 and 2A
1668 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0862

**LOWELL**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Our AUGUST FUR SALE
Prices are the lowest in years
Cherry & Webb's

BURBECKS ICE CREAM
Princeton Blvd., near North Rd.
24 Flavors
Fountain Service
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**LOWELL**
*(Continued)*

Pollards
A. D. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

**LYNN**

Back To School
SUITS—with 2 Trousers for Active Young Men
All Wool Tweeds, domestic and imported. Browns and grey mixtures. All with zipper fastenings. New herringbone stripes. Also all wool worsteds in blue, grey and brown mixtures.
$25—$30 and $35
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
In the Men's Store

Semi-Annual Sale
MANHATTAN
Shirts and Pajamas
Regularly $2.00, at $1.65
Regularly $2.50, at $1.85
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE, UNION ST.

UPHOLSTERING
in All Its Branches
Needlepoint Work a Specialty at
WARFIELD'S
110 BROAD ST. Br. 8750

**MALDEN**

SAVE 10 to 30%
During Kotzen's
35th AUGUST SALE!
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN ST., MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

**MEDFORD**

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE
Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

**MELROSE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have you tried our Bireley's delicious Fresh Fruit Products?
Orangeade
Grapeade
Tomato Juice
Cocktail
Lem-O-Nip
SPEAR MILK CO.
37 Central Street Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Cry. 0610

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
415 FRANKLIN ST.
PHONES 3400 1 2 3

**CLEERCOAL**

New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

**NEEDHAM**

'blue coal' N. E. Coke
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
(Installed and Serviced)
FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
Bring your heating problems to us
1036 Great Plain Ave. Phones, Nee. 1618, 0810

MILK
that wins by comparison
J. P. KINSMAN
for
Good Milk and Cream
61 NEHOIDEN ST. PHONE 1134 NEE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEEDHAM
(Continued)

Tel-NEE.0330
**RIMMELE'S MARKET**
FOOD SPECIALISTS
*with prices that appeal*
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

### NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
**Gulf Hill Parlors**
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk — Luncheon — Dinner
Buttermilk — Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream — Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream — Shraffi's Candies

**Olson and Appleby**
*Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

**Willey's Inc.**
New Bedford and Edgartown
Smart Hot Weather Apparel
*for Misses and Women*

**Hawes-Beswick Heating Co.**
592 Pleasant Street — Phone 6037
General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air Conditioning Equipment
Conversion Oil Burners for Your Present Furnace
Steamfitting of all kinds

*Ready to use or put away*
**Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.**
Telephone 5000

**J. E. Michaud & Co.**
INCORPORATED
*Clothiers and Furnishers*
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

**New Bedford Steam Dye House**
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone, 1738 and 1739

**BUSH & CO., Inc.**
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
*Cleaners and Dyers*
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

### NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
**T. B. HAFFEY CO.**
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

### NEWTON CENTER

**KERRIGAN BROTHERS**
Road Service—Battery Service
SPECIAL!
Tire Sale
296 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTER
866 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
TEXACO PRODUCTS

### NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Celebrated PAINTS
**C. G. McMULLIN**
*Building Hardware*
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

### NEWTONVILLE

**Saunders Shops**
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Insurance
**ALFRED E. FULLER**
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Heating
POWER OIL BURNERS
Oil Burning Water Heaters
Vacuum Cleaning
Repairing—Installing
**WM. M. GALLAGHER**
375 NEWTONVILLE AVE. New. No. 3254-M

**Augustus Thurgood**
*FINE WALL PAPERS*
*WINDOW SHADES*
and Interior Decorating
*Samples shown at your home*
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL - COKE**
Newton North 7560
**NONANTUM COAL CO.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTON — West Newton

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL - COKE**
Con. New. 3810 — Wes. New. 2500
**B. S. HATCH CO.**

### PITTSFIELD

**England Bros.**
**9c Sale**
Now in Progress
Bargains in Every Dept.

**Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.**
*Incorporated*
172 West Street Tel. 7396

*The*
**AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK**
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Sinclair Service Station
Gas and Oil
**Jansen's Filling Station**
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Groceries—Ice Cream—Candy
324 W. Housatonic St. Dial 3959

**PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.**
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

**SUN PRINTING CORPORATION**
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

**E. F. Fish Bakery**
Bread and Rolls
for Your Picnic
Cookies and Cakes
289 NORTH STREET

**RADIO HOSPITAL**
*Expert Service All Makes*
*Electric Service Station*
**JACK ROSE, Inc.**
66 South St. Dial 2-3110

**BROWER'S MARKET**
*The Accommodating Store*
FRUITS — VEGETABLES
MEATS — FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
888 SOUTH ST., AT DAN STATE ROAD

**BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**
*Your Bank for Savings*
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

**IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT**
**L. C. LATIMER**
SHEET METAL WORKS
*Also Plumbing and Heating*
58 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3188

### QUINCY

*The Sign of Quality Since 1899*
**Foy's Markets, Inc.**
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

**ERIC A. EKBLOM**
*Contractor and Builder*
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

**PETTENGILL'S**
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
*Diamonds, Watches, Silver*
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

**THOMAS S. BURGIN**
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

DON'T WEAR A SOILED HAT
Send yours to us to be cleaned
**OLD COLONY**
*Launderers* *Cleaners*
PRES. 5000

*ANNOUNCING . . .*
the new fall lines of shoes
- VITALITY
- BELLAIRE
- FOLLY PRESTON
- FLORSHEIMS
- FOOT PALS
- ARCH PRESERVER

**REMICK'S**

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**HARRY G. MARCH**
*General Electric Appliances*
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
*Radio Service on All Makes*
1577 HANCOCK STREET

### SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD — PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

**THE PETTEE COMPANY**
School Shoes — School Hosiery
School Dresses
Visit Our MEAT and GROCERY Departments

### SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Parke Snow Inc**
*Somerville's Department Store*
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

**Furbush & Shute, Inc.**
*Apothecaries*
ICE CREAM
For Summer Days
Lucky Tiger Products — Schick Shaver—Squibbs Dental Cream
Teele Square Somerset 0718

### SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES**
INCORPORATED
*Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.*
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

**Herbert P. Hapgood**
*Is Now With*
GULF
Cor. State and Terrane
May I Serve You Tel. 7-9139

### WALTHAM

**Waltham Coal Co.**
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal* *Careful Teamsters*
*Prompt Delivery*

More for your money
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2433

**Painters — Decorators**
Interior painting, exterior painting, murals, wall papering, floors resurfaced
**CHESTER M. WILLIAMS**
10 Rockridge Road, Waltham
Tel. Waltham 0456

### WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
**COOMBS MOTOR CO.**
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Stld. 2650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

### WELLESLEY HILLS

*See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time*
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
**Wellesley Farms Dairy**
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
**SHARRON'S**
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
*Specialized Skill in*
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
**WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET**
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

### WINCHESTER

**Symmes Farm Dairy**
SINCE 1636
Whole Milk from Selected Guernsey and Jersey Cows
Daily Deliveries in Winchester, Arlington, Medford, and West Somerville
Tel. 1533-W-R Symmes Corner

### WORCESTER

**Launderers**
**Dry Cleansers**
**Zoric Odorless System**
*Tel. 5-3161*

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's manomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; G. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

SEAFORD, Sussex, "Hughenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

**HASTINGS—CARE OF CHILDREN**
Every home comfort. Schooling or tuition arranged. Miss Shepherd and Miss Crane, 20 Baldslow Road, Tel. 1188.

### FLATS TO LET

EASTBOURNE—Overlooking Devonshire Park; very spacious flat (unfurnished) ground floor, 10 feet above road level; seven rooms; constant hot water; inclusive rent £280. Box W-1444, BCM/CSM, London.

SEAFORD—Esplanade overlooking sea; to let unfurnished; first floor flat; lounge, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; also maisonette; lounge, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; all electric; newly decorated. Apply Mrs. Parkhouse, "Colinton," Surrey Road.

### HORSE TRAINING

MALDON, ESSEX — Young horses and children's ponies broken and trained; difficult horses re-trained, both partners L. of H. (cert.) fully qualified and experienced. MISS ORR, D'Arcy House, Tolleshunt, D'Arcy.

### HOUSES TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, 9 roomed house; perfect condition; excellent position; £65 p. a.; exclusive. MISS WALDEN, 39 Conduit Road.

PASTON HALL, PETERBOROUGH—To be let unfurnished; 8 bed, 3 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms; central heating, electric light, water; garage for 5 cars; gardener's lodge; 8 acres of ground; garden and house in perfect condition; rent £200 p. a., lease long or short. Immediate possession. Box W-1205, BCM/CSM, London.

### INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset — All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," Rush Salvington, Worthing.

SUSSEX—1-2 guests, not guest house; Cooden Beach 1½ miles; buses convenient; golf courses near; restful surroundings; charming garden; delicious home cooking, £2.5.0 per week. "SOMERBY," Peartree Lane, Little Common; Cooden 670.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house; nice residential part. MISS CHURCH, Elton Lodge, 24 Selden Road. 'Phone 5256.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT—Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

### ROOMS TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, well furnished rooms, with kitchenette; every convenience. MISS WALDEN, 39 Conduit Road.

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BERKS.—Freehold detached house, 2 reception, conservatory, 4 bed, garage, good cultivated garden; near buses, station, 3 miles Christian Science church; price £2000; would let moderate rent. Symmons, "Rocklands," Cookham.

### WINDOW CLEANING

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*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Roger P. Scroggins

### What Is Nicer Than a Picnic?

By George L. Moore

Mr. Scroggins of Boston Common was worth looking at twice, or even three times, as he stood smiling and nodding at small packages laid out on the kitchen table; for instead of the usual swing-tailed Scroggins coat, he wore a short and natty jacket, and instead of the shiny high hat, he wore a white

Scroggins' New Outfit

cap. The jacket was gay with blue and white stripes. The cap also was jaunty in its way, with a blue bachelor's button fastened to the peak of the cap with a pin. It always pleases Mrs. Scroggins to put a bachelor's button in her husband's lapel or stick it in his cap, because, as she always points out, "Mr. Scroggins is not a bachelor."

The jacket and the cap, much as they would interest those of Scroggins' friends who have never seen him in informal dress, were not, however, the reason for his nods and becks and wreathed smiles. They were caused by the sight of the packages and by the pleasant thoughts of what the packages contained.

"Now we're ready for the basket," said Mrs. Scroggins, "and I do hope I haven't forgotten anything."

Her husband hurried—a fact worthy of special note—to the closet in the dining room and hurried back with a basket. It had two handles. It was woven of bright-colored straw and it had a lid which snugged over the edges, after the basket was filled.

One by one, Mrs. Scroggins handed her husband the packages and he took them, bowing each time and smiling, and fitted them cozily into the basket.

When the last package was stowed away, the venerable squirrel took his wife's hands and they danced round the basket.

"What," said Mr. Scroggins, "is nicer than going on a picnic?"

They left the house carrying the basket between them. Mrs. Scroggins answered her husband's question when they reached their garden and began to unpack the packages.

"You ask what is nicer than a picnic. I should say the only thing I know nicer than a picnic is another picnic."

## Daily Anecdote

### Flexibility Needed

History records the attempts of Charles V to bring the world to a uniformity of religious belief. The accepted instruments of law enforcement of his day—the rack and the thumbscrew—were often applied when reason could not achieve the desired end.

However, Charles himself came to realize the unwisdom of his efforts. In his retreat at Yuste, he was one day attempting to make three clocks keep exactly the same time, and failing, he said in disgust, "Here I was trying to make a whole world believe exactly alike, and I can't even make three clocks keep the same time!"

## Odds and Ends

**The Island of Manhattan**

New York City has 45 islands within its corporate limits.

**From Christmas to Christmas**

More than 837,000,000 pieces of parcel post are handled by Uncle Same every year.

**Easier to Be Silent**

Every word that is spoken by the human mouth requires the simultaneous and co-ordinated use of 72 separate muscles.

**They Baffle Statisticians**

Insects are the oldest inhabitants of the earth, and well outnumber all other creatures put together.

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

HUMMINGBIRD

**The hummingbird is the smallest and fastest feathered flier in the world—it is the only creature that can fly backward. Hummers visit flowers not only for their nectar, but also for the tiny insects which that sweet attracts. They take their food not with their bills, but with their long sticky tongues. Hummers have no fear, and have been known to attack dogs, hawks, and crows.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why Some Windshield Wipers Pause During Acceleration?

H. H. S., of Floral Park, N. Y., writes, "I have wondered why my car's windshield wiper pauses during acceleration and hill-climbing."

The explanation lies in the fact that many windshield wipers are powered with a vacuum motor which obtains its vacuum from the automobile engine.

When the piston of an automobile engine starts downward on a suction stroke, a partial vacuum is produced in the cylinder, because the receding piston leaves an increasing amount of space for a limited amount of air to fill. As a result, the pressure in the cylinder is less than the outside or atmospheric pressure. The atmospheric pressure behind the gasoline in the carburetor pushes the mixture of gasoline and air into the cylinder.

The vacuum from the intake manifold (the pipe through which gasoline passes to the cylinders) is led through a rubber or metal hose to the motor of the windshield wiper. There, by means of two valves, which open alternately, the vacuum or reduced air pressure is admitted first on one side and then on the other of a paddle. With atmospheric pressure (roughly 15 pounds per square inch) on one side, and a partial vacuum on the other, the paddle moves back and forth, and the wiper blade, which is fastened to the shaft to which the paddle is riveted, waggles with it.

The vacuum produced in the cylinder, however, is not constant. It is modified by the amount of air and gasoline that are admitted to the cylinder. The vacuum in the inlet manifold is greatest at closed throttle, when the engine is idling. When the motorist steps on the throttle to accelerate the speed or for hill-climbing, the butterfly valve in the carburetor

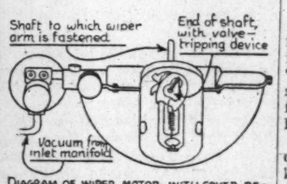



DIAGRAM OF WIPER MOTOR, WITH COVER REMOVED TO SHOW DEVICE TO SWITCH VACUUM FROM ONE SIDE OF PADDLE TO THE OTHER.

opens, admitting more of the air and gasoline mixture into the manifold and reducing the vacuum.

The reduction in the degree of vacuum lessens the power available to the vacuum motor of the wiper, and causes it to slow down, or to pause entirely.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Gulls' Friend

Monitor Camera Club from H. G. Kennard, London

**A familiar scene to visitors and natives of Guernsey, Channel Islands. As soon as the good Samaritan appears with her basket of fish scraps, the gulls swoop around uttering their shrill cries**

## Vocations

### Home Hostess

A woman with a natural instinct for hospitality adds to the family income by being available as a "model home hostess," for which she is called upon by real estate firms or builders who open new homes for public inspection.

Through arrangements with local furnishing stores and her own knowledge of interior decorating, she displays drapes or drape materials, floor coverings, and specific fixtures, which not only add to the attractiveness of the house, but often result in sales that net her a neat commission.

Her hospitality is like that of a hostess in her own home. She is employed on a salary basis, but if through her efforts a sale of the property is made, she shares also in the sales commission.—Lucile R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

## Daily Quotation

*BECAUSE right is right, to follow right were wisdom in the scorn of consequences.*
—TENNYSON.

## Brevities

**Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal:** There are more people on billing terms than on cooing terms.

**Golden Glow Dairy Messenger:** The biggest mystery to a married man is what a bachelor does with his money.

## Party Fun

### Guess the Height of Things

Upon a table are placed articles of various heights—a clock, spool of thread, book end, teakettle, pot, drinking glass, a hat, a jar of jelly, a pint and a quart milk bottle, a fish bowl, a sewing basket, etc.—each one bearing a number.

Players are provided with paper and pencil and are not allowed to go within two feet of the table, and then are instructed to guess how high each article is; and the person turning in the longest list of correct guesses wins the prize. —R. R. S., Denver.

### Fired With Hope

To him who hopes not, the unhoped-for will never come.—Heraclitus.

## In Lighter Vein

**One Source**

One of the farmer's chief problems in this district is to ensure sufficient irritation in dry weather. —Canadian Paper.

Aren't there any hikers over there who leave gates open?—Humorist.

**Sh-h!**

This from the program of the College Club scholarship benefit.

Harvard Man: "I've a friend I'd like you girls to meet."

Bryn Mawr Girl: "What can he do?"

Wellesley Girl: "How much has he?"

Radcliffe Girl: "What does he read?"

Vassar Girl: "Who are his family?"

Holyoke Girl: "What church does he belong to?"

Smith Girl: "Where is he?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Silent Sermons

I like to read in silent tree
The lesson that is there for me.
Its brawny arms outstretched in air
Bespeaking power and purpose there.

Again I find in running brooks
More wisdom than in many books;
While rugged stones and fragrant flowers
Speak peace to me for happy hours.

The stars that shine through darkest night
Tell me of God's majestic might;
A sermon clear the sun conveys,
Dispelling shadows with its rays.

Thoughts inspired by soaring birds
Oft outweigh a million words;
God's silent things of earth and sky
Our man-made eloquence defy.
—Grenville Kleiser

### Brevity in Signs

Monitor Camera Club from Marie C. Pike, Milan, N. H.

**Photographed on Highway 7, Worcester, N. Y.**

**Fun in the Kitchen**

"Cook," said the mistress of the house, "I really must complain about that friend who comes to see you. Last night I couldn't get to sleep because of her laughter."

"I'm so sorry, Ma'm," replied the cook, "I was telling her about that time you tried to make a cake."—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Rewarding Unselfishness

Ruston, La.

Graduation time, with its attendant excitements and fresh promise, brought unexpected joy into the lives of two Ruston students this year. In recognition of their unselfish service to their fellow students for the previous four years, a high school girl and a college boy were awarded gold watches by an anonymous Ruston business man. These students, Miss Merle Harmon of the Ruston High School and John L. Stewart of Louisiana Tech, received their watches at the time of their graduation from their respective schools.

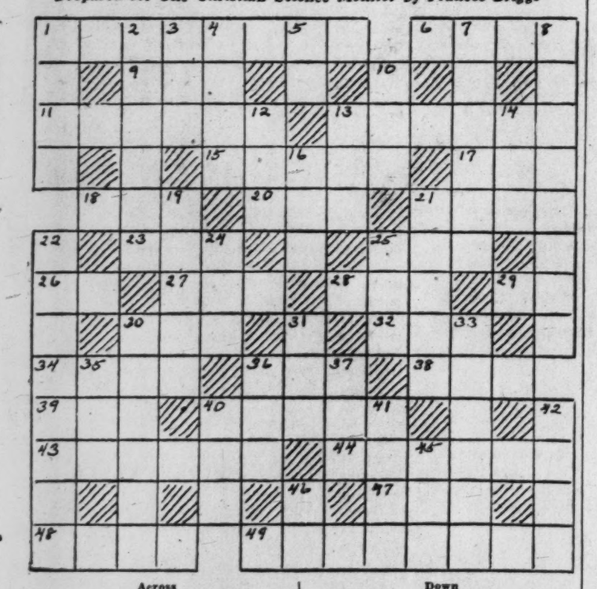
A number of years ago in Ruston the donor of the watches, a business man who prefers to remain anonymous, conceived the idea that he would like to reward in some way the acts of unselfish service rendered by students in the Ruston schools. And as a consequence of this man's kind thought, two young people receive the surprise awards at commencement time each year.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.*—PROV. 4:18.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—Who was son of Saul and friend of David?
6—What Egyptian goddess was daughter of Geb and Nut?
9—What is a large Australian rattite bird?
11—Where is Kenya?
13—What is the name of volcanic group of islands north of Sicily?
15—What is a river of Afghanistan and India?
17—Summit is what?
18—What river of China flows to Poyang Lake?
20—Would a Serabend be a rug, pig, or dog?
21—Who was third son of Adam?
22—A youth is what?
25—In speaking of Biblical Shage, what possessive pronoun would you use?
26—What is sixth tone of diatonic scale?
27—Male ferret is what?
28—Maaz was son of whom?
29—Chattahoochee River rises in what State (abbr.)?
32—What is a quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter?
33—What is a small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails?
34—What river of Bohemia flows to the Elbe?
36—What is an East Indian timber tree?
38—Beak of a tortoise is what?
39—Who was father of Joshua?
40—What is a seaport of Korea?
43—What is name of an artificial trout fly having a black-and-tinsel body?
44—What singing birds breed abundantly in Great Britain?
47—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
48—Who was annointed by Samuel to be king of Israel?
49—Where is Arkadelphia?

**Down**

1—Who was most remarkable of the three nephews of David?
2—Who was one of chief Assyrian and Babylonian deities?
3—Who was one of descendants of Solomon's servants?
4—What is that part of vessel where ends of lower planks meet under stern?
5—Exist.
7—What would you associate with Hans Brinker?
8—Who was father of Kemuel, a prince of tribe of Ephraim?
10—The Jew was required to include what among his first-fruit offerings?
12—What is a river of Switzerland?
13—Who was Celtic god of light?
14—Decay is what?
16—What is a river of western Poland?
19—Micah was wife of whom?
21—Judas Iscariot was son of whom?
22—Where is Kankakee?
24—Would a brinjarry be a hut, owl, or dog?
25—What is a river of China?
30—Who was one of those who sealed covenant with Nehemiah?
31—Aeriform fluid is what?
33—What do you call a man endowed with transcendent ability?
35—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
36—Who wrote novel "The Wandering Jew"?
37—What is name of a town of southwestern Persia?
40—Where is Panama City (abbr.)?
41—What is plural of "notum"?
42—What snake is mentioned in Bible (pl.)?
45—In Arthurian legend, who was father of Lancelot du Lac?
46—Trustee (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Last Door*

By LE PELLEY

LOOK... QUICK... ANOTHER DOOR IS OPENING —
Hmm... STAIRS
WHERE DO THEY GO ?
I DON'T KNOW... LOOKS LIKE A BLIND STAIRWAY
OOOPS.
THIS LOOKS LIKE THE LAST DOOR
YES.. IT LEADS INTO A LIGHTED ROOM....
LePelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meaning Me!*

Overheard two farmers talking today—
They said something about these being the dog days!
I don't know just what they meant by that—
But they're grand days for one dog I know!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Three Strikes and It's Out*

By THE HAGERS

THE FOREST RANGER TOOK COMMAND; THE BEAR AND I BOTH SHOVELED SAND.
WE DUG A TRENCH AROUND THE BLAZE, THE SLENDER SAPLINGS HELPED TO RAZE.
I WENT TOO NEAR THE FIERY FRINGE; MY POOR TAIL-FEATHERS GOT A SINGE.
AT LAST THE RANGER CRIED, "BEHOLD! THE FOREST FIRE WE'VE CONTROLLED."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Halting a War of Words

Reports of peace efforts in Europe include a striking phrase—" a thirty-day truce, to be extended to press comment." This plan manifestly takes account of the war of words being carried on in the newspapers of the world, and of the urgent need for checking it if peace is to prevail.

It may be too much to say that the press can make a war, but some good historians believe the newspapers have come very close to it, as in the Hearst papers' campaign for the Spanish-American War. A controlled press is one of the keenest instruments of military diplomacy. Newspaper offensives often are the first steps in diplomatic drives. Today German-Polish relations which, if not wholly happy, were comfortably quiet for several years under the mutual non-aggression pact, have now become so "intolerable," partly as a result of embittered press attacks, that even to talk of peace is considered almost traitorous.

Nor is it only the controlled press which is subject to war-mongering. Newspapers dominated only by the demand of readers for exciting reports also play into the hands of those who would use hate and fear for their own purposes. Indeed, the diplomacy of threat often finds such papers more useful than its own press. For they carry the agitation, the confusion, the fear, which are intended to break the morale of other peoples and force concessions.

No believer in free speech will favor a "truce, extended to press comment," which means official suppression of news. But the fact that such a thing is considered a necessary part of peacemaking, should cause newspapers to control themselves and eschew all war-making. This is not a matter of suppressing news but of refraining from the reporting of false news or sensationalizing genuine news. It has been proved that necessary information about actual war dangers can be conveyed to readers in a way which promotes understanding and solution instead of hatred and embroilment.

Yet the best of newspapers need the help of readers in any such effort. Readers who do not relish a war scare on the front page every morning, readers who wish to protect their thinking from the constant suggestion of war and from the reiterated impact of calculated threats, can promote a newspaper armistice of the right kind. They can demand fewer false war stories, more careful information about causes of war, and better reporting of peace purposes among the peoples—which is the biggest story in all the present situation.

And of course readers can always declare their own armistice, making war scares the occasion for more vigorous defense of peace in their own thinking.

## Taxes and TVA

While its President, Wendell L. Willkie, was accepting in New York checks for more than $78,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority's purchase of its properties in Tennessee, the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation wept tears of printer's ink in full-page newspaper advertisements over a $2,800,000 tax problem which it said was simultaneously being assumed by local, State, and Federal Governments.

The original TVA act, it is true, makes inadequate provision for payments by TVA in lieu of taxes. It allotted to the States of Alabama and Tennessee 5 per cent of gross revenues from electric power sales for this purpose. A bill was introduced in Congress July 31 by TVA sponsors to increase this amount, improve its apportionment, and assure that the payments to the States would not be less than they had been on property acquired. In addition the TVA requires through contracts that municipalities and co-operatives which distribute its power at retail shall set aside the full equivalent of ordinary taxes. This leaves the matter of Federal taxes. On that score Uncle Sam has only the hope of receiving the profits, if any, from TVA as compensation for what a private company pays in income taxes.

It is true that the gauging of taxes according to revenue instead of according to property valuations gives public power operations a flexibility which many a privately-owned utility might like to have, but the practical effects in an established electrical market appear not likely to be much different from what private companies have paid and local treasuries received in taxes. On the validity of this assumption, the accuracy of Tennessee Valley rates as a yardstick for other electric power rates must in large measure depend.

Mr. Willkie protested his company was being "forced" to sell at approximately 80 per cent of its claimed value. Private firms sometimes have felt this way when being taken over by another, more powerful private corporation. The price paid seems reasonable in view of depreciation.

In the company's farewell advertisement to Tennessee, Mr. Willkie concluded: "We sincerely hope that our former customers in this territory will continue to enjoy one of the best electrical services in the country." The hope is a generous one. A certain David Lilienthal and his colleagues on the TVA Board, with the help of an eager and hard-working staff, doubtless will do their best to fulfill it; for upon that test rests much of the reputation of public ownership for electric power in America.

## Prayers Across the Sea

Purely as a "good-will builder," a group of motion picture theaters under one ownership in Minnesota has launched a "Go-to-Church" idea, with short films urging patrons to attend Sunday services. The innovation is more than a gesture, for the "trailers" include a salient truth. Each points out that if more consideration were given to religion ,much of the turmoil in Europe would be eliminated. The fact that thinking and behavior on the American side of the Atlantic can have a definite influence abroad should become more widely understood.

## Compulsory Compensation?

Massachusetts voters will be asked in 1940 whether that State should have a compulsory workmen's compensation law. In presenting this issue as a referendum on the ballot, the State Federation of Labor is not making an unwarranted request. Twenty States or territories already have compulsory compensation, usually operated under a State fund.

The most recent State to approve obligatory compensation was Arkansas. Only one State, Mississippi, has no compensation law. Thirty-three States and territories, including Massachusetts, still hold to the elective type of workmen's compensation. Under this arrangement, employers and employees, company by company, elect whether or not workmen's compensation shall be taken out under private insurance firms.

One argument in support of compulsory compensation under a State fund, in preference to private insurance, is that of economy. Workers hold that under a State fund insurance is cheaper. Another point in its favor is that all workers are automatically protected. Thereby possibilities of such a double tragedy as recently occurred at Providence, Ky., are eliminated. Twenty-five wives made widows by a mine explosion found that under that State's elective insurance system, the company had failed to provide insurance!

For many years, in many States, labor has unsuccessfully sought the passage of bills making workmen's compensation compulsory. In Massachusetts, labor spokesmen are now convinced that such a bill, no matter how carefully drawn, will not be passed without public support. For this reason the issue will be placed before the voters. This movement in Massachusetts will be watched with interest elsewhere in the Nation.

## The New WPA Wage

Congress gave the Work Projects Administration a thankless job when it commanded the formulation of a new work relief wage scale in which regional differentials should not exceed the differences in cost of living. The result is a framework in which Southern WPA rates are increased from $26 a month to $35 for unskilled rural workers and from $40 to $50.70 in cities, while Northern wages will be reduced—from $60.50 to $57.20 in Boston, for instance.

The principal demand for this legislative dictum came from the South and from predominantly rural States which felt themselves slighted in the distribution of work relief wages. There is, in fact, another index which figured logically in the old schedule: That is, the prevailing level of industrial or farm wages in the locality. If the new relief wages tend to make private employment less attractive in a region where some already have criticized Federal relief on that score, and if they accentuate the disparity between workers fortunate enough to stay on WPA and those who are currently being dropped, the reaction even in the South may be interesting and even surprising.

## The "Tough" Poles

Poland has shown that it depends first of all on itself to take care of its interests. How 32,000,000 Poles can keep themselves steeled for a showdown with 80,000,000 Germans is a mystery only to those unacquainted with Poland's post-World War history.

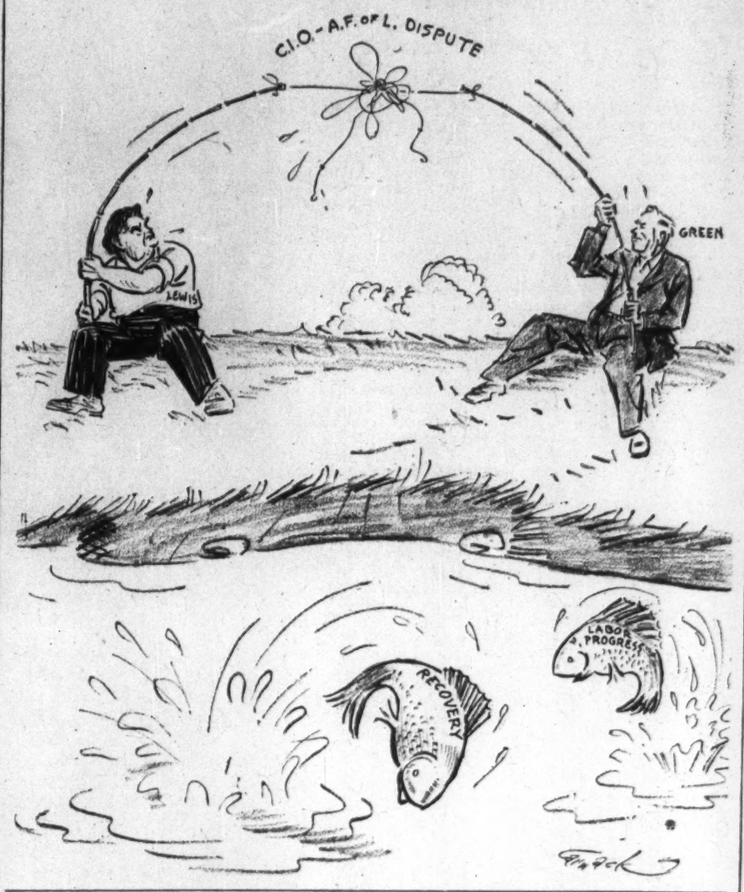
Poland has not enjoyed the sense of security which some nations felt when German might was eliminated from European politics in 1919 and which the Poles might have been expected to feel because Russia, as well as the Central Powers, lost the war. For though each of these countries was for a time weakened, Poland always had to reckon with two possibilities whose existence side by side constitutes a paradox. One was that Germany and Russia might some day go to war against each other; the second was that they might take an opposite course and become allied. In either event Poland's independence would be jeopardized.

Beyond that, Poland was carved out of the territory formerly ruled by both those states, and either at some time might move as Germany is now moving to regain control of its pre-1919 holdings.

The Poles have not relied too heavily on treaties. To their League of Nations guarantees they added a French alliance, but saw the value of both these connections reduced by the Locarno pact which guaranteed French-German boundaries but omitted a similar safeguard for those between Germany and Poland. In 1934 they broke the ring of French alliances around Germany by concluding a non-aggression treaty with Germany.

Since the signing of that agreement Poland's Foreign Ministry has been as busy as a juggler, and the performance has had to be continuous. Constant balancing of French against German friendship, diplomatic co-operation with Italy on one end of the Axis while Polish relations with the other end were swiftly deteriorating, repeated pressures on behalf of Polish interests in Germanic Danzig—all this activity, and more, under conditions which required of the Poles the uttermost in self-reliance has produced a fiber that is wearing well in Europe's "war of nerves."

## A Costly Tangle




# Do Reliefers Want Jobs?

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## "Charity of Taxpayers"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In one of the letters published in the Monitor WPA workers were said to be living on the charity of the taxpayers. Since when was giving useful work in exchange for money called charity?

For four years I have worked on two different WPA projects and I have seen practical, conscientious work done by almost every one on these projects. The one or two who shirked were in disgrace and promptly received the famous "pink slip"—dismissal.

In classes for adults many students obtained jobs after a few months' study of fashion drawing. In my own summer class there were public school teachers who said they learned more than they had in any summer school including the university. This was not the exception for our teachers were all experienced in their branch. Yet our age or lack of formal education kept us from regular positions in the Board of Education or other jobs.

The second project produces books of definite value in corrective reading, adult education, and supplementary reading in the schools.

Both kinds of work were done under trying and unintelligent circumstances. No publisher would have offered such low payment for the writing and illustrating of these books.

I have made an unofficial survey of the workers of the second project. About half of them are over fifty years of age. Most of them have a wife, a mother, or a child to support. Some are over fifty and in ill health. How can they live in these parts on less than $90 a month?

Perhaps those who think it possible will furnish a budget. AN ARTIST

New York City.

## "Ignorant Ants" and the WPA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot but wonder what right I have to expect my neighbor to give me a few pounds of flour or a pair of shoes. According to this new ideology, apparently I can sit at home and expect him to provide me. No doubt that is the right way.

I am deeply resentful to think that I was brought up with such antiquated, impractical ideas as being told to work for the things I needed, and work whether I liked the work or not. How foolish to expect a human being to stand on his own feet as long as there is something to lean against.

I note a WPA worker in your paper who wants enough for his light bill, laundry bill and telephone bill. Of course he is perfectly right, and it would be impossible for him to wash his own clothes, although I wonder who will wash clothes, eventually. Of course a telephone is an absolute essential. I don't see how anyone can get along without one. Nobody ever did.

I don't suppose there are any worthy people in our great and glorious country who are old-fashioned enough to work for the things they need or go without them. Today it seems that we have an advanced class of really superior people whose purpose in life is to foist this questionable art and false ideology on us whether we like it or not.

There are millions of people who can paint and sing and what not, but who have intelligence enough to know that if there is no demand for their product, they lay bricks, or build roads or run a farm, but of course such practical ideas seem to be foreign to the present scheme of things. There is nothing new about it.

If the singing cricket only realized the regard in which he was held by the, in his opinion, ignorant ant, I wonder if he would be shamed into doing a little work.

It is a fact that there are millions of people happily and gainfully employed because they are willing to work at what they can find, whether they like it or not, and who are providing for their days of dependence as well as unconsciously providing for the dependence of those who want to do what they want to do when they want to do it.

It has been well said that the only true charity was to teach a man to help himself. It is time we woke up to the fact that there is no something for nothing, nor can you lift yourself up by your own bootstraps.

Boston A. R. D.

## A Multigrapher on WPA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So much has been said about WPA "shovel leaners," that I should like to say something in defense of many who have been obliged to look to WPA for employment.

Through no fault of mine I was "let out," after years of faithful service. For a long time I hoped to be able to get private employment and not to go on relief, but if one's hair has turned gray, you know the verdict, no matter what experience he has to offer. So I sought a place with WPA.

Since I had been a printer and had directed the work of composing rooms employing large forces of employees, WPA finally decided to place me in the department that is a "second cousin" to printing (multigraph). There is a force of a dozen or more in the supply department, which includes multigraphing, and I don't know of one clock watcher in the department.

As for myself, I take the same interest in my work here that was taken while in private employment and receiving three times what I now get in wages. If I arrive at the department before the hour to begin work and there is a job that is marked "rush," it is a pleasure to start the work at once and this can be said of the two others operating the machines in the same room.

I dare say there are many who are on relief who do an honest day's work.

Jacksonville, Fla. J. W. W.

# Salt River

*Log of the Sea*

We stood on the shore of Salt River, an obscure little stream running into the Caribbean Sea from the north shore of Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, as the island is now called, one of the Virgin Group discovered by Columbus. Salt River is shallow, some miles westward from the snug harbor of Christiansteed, and totally unsuited for commerce. There is no habitation, no sign of the hand of man. Mr. Samuel Merwin, an old residenter and an authority on the history of the island, was by my side.

"I come here often," he said, "alone. And I have seldom shown this place to a visitor. Today it is exactly as it was on a November day when Columbus hove to, having sighted first land on his second voyage in 1493."

Little time was allowed to elapse between the return of Columbus and his setting sail as Great Admiral of Spain. On the twenty-fifth day of September, 1493, he again weighed anchor, in the dawn, standing out across an emerald sea. He was in command of three heavy ships and fourteen caravels and 1,500 men manned the great flotilla. Guns boomed, people on the shore at Palos, and down the Rio Tinto, cheered and flags were flying. They were off again to the fabulous Indies.

For forty days the huge fleet sailed westward before the trade winds. Veterans of the first voyage, proud pilots and seamen, were discoverers of consequence. This passage across the Ocean Sea must have been the golden voyage of Columbus. He went laden with honors and warmed by the friendship of Their Holy Christian Majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella. At his mainmast he displayed the Royal Standard of Aragon, Leon and Castile.

* * *

Sighting the green shores of an island he named it Santa Cruz. On his previous voyage he had met with nothing but friendship. Hope ran high. They were in want of fresh water, the huge company having almost drained the water butts. The wooded shores gave assurance of limpid streams; the salubrious weather, just after the season of hurricanes, of which they knew nothing, made the sea sparkle like jewels. An indentation, making into the body of the island, seemed a fair landing place. The Admiral made signal to stand in close. Leadsmen were sounding the white sand bottom and as they came to the bar the fleet anchored.

A large pinnace was hoisted out and lowered from the flagship. She went shoreward through an opening in the breakers. Beyond lay a placid river mouth. Dense woods still come down to the water, silver sand fringes the beach, birds twitter in the old trees. And Mr. Merwin related the story, with more detail than it was told by Washington Irving.

* * *

The pinnace entered the river mouth beyond view of the ships. A canoe was encountered, a long dugout manned by brown savages, their paddles flashing. These were the first Caribs seen by the Spaniards, the first European encounter with the famous fighters and cannibals of the West Indies. The huge wide boat, flying banners, the seamen bending at clumsy oars, alarmed the natives. On being hailed they answered with a shower of arrows.

Two of the savages in the boat were women. One of these bent her bow with such vigor that she drove an arrow through the buckler of a Spaniard, wounding him fatally. The pinnace plunged ahead against the canoe, upsetting it. Some of the Caribs were captured and taken to the flagship. The arrow had been poisoned and the wounded Spaniard died.

As Mr. Merwin related this he pointed out the spot of the encounter, the first setback experienced by the discoverer in his New World. It is still quiet there in that timeless unchanged little river mouth, one of the very few Columbian landfalls untouched by the centuries.

FELIX RIESENBERG

# The Wide Horizon

## How Far Efficiency?

By Frederick W. Carr

CHICAGO

A new issue is developing in a section of the American Labor movement—super centralization of leadership.

Efficiency is sought at some sacrifice of local self-government.

The trend is the same familiar one observable in many nations. The labor world, generally influenced by national currents, reflects in a degree the drift away from the individual.

This swing toward concentration of power at national headquarters is chiefly illustrated in the largest labor union in the United States, the United Mine Workers of America. Personally it is associated most with the president of the union, John L. Lewis, who is also president of the new labor federation, the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Lewis' union of coal miners, with a membership of around 500,000, was organized nearly fifty years ago at Columbus, Ohio. The date was January of 1890. Next January the biennial convention of the union, in commemoration of the semi-centennial, will again be held at the capital of Ohio.

Today the members of the union in Ohio do not elect the president or the secretary-treasurer of the mining district of Ohio. These officials are appointed by the International Executive Board meeting at U. M. W. headquarters in Washington, with Mr. Lewis as chairman. This situation goes back half a dozen years to the beginning of the depression.

Similarly the coal miners in several of the Pennsylvania districts, which are among the oldest coal fields in the country, have no vote on their district leaders.

* * *

In all, thirteen of the twenty-nine mining districts of the union in the United States are without voice in the selection of their principal officers. These are called "provisional districts." In nearly every one, however, it is stated at the U. M. W. headquarters, their executive officers are the officers who were last elected to the positions of president and secretary-treasurer.

That, however, has not contented the entire rank and file of the voteless districts. Many local unions have sent their delegates to the biennial conventions instructed to ask for return of the ballot. A novel question has thus emerged within the union called "autonomy," a word which the dictionary defines as the "power or right of self-government."

Demand for autonomy meantime has been substantial enough to bring on a major debate of the last two conventions.

In a roll call vote on the issue in the biennial convention of 1936, Mr. Lewis won 3,169 to 1,132. Prior to the balloting he gave his view of the issue to the delegates in these terms:

"It is not a fundamental principle that the convention is discussing, it is a question of business expedency and administrative policy as affecting certain geographical areas of the organization.

"It is a question of whether you desire your organization to be the most effective instrumentality within the realm of possibility for a labor organization, or whether you prefer to sacrifice the efficiency of your organization in some respect for a little more academic freedom in the selection of some local representatives in a number of districts. These are the issues which are involved."

Last year the international officers of the U. M. W. (Mr. Lewis, Mr. Murray and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer) submitted a step toward autonomy. On receipt of adequate petition, the International Executive Board could authorize, at its discretion, a district convention. This would adopt a constitution and elect officers, except president and secretary-treasurer. These officials would continue to be selected by the International Executive Board.

Autonomy seekers objected but were not able to muster the 30 per cent of the delegates required for a roll call.

* * *

Extreme centralization is becoming evident in some other big unions with a great mass membership, though not to the extent of getting along without local elections. The influence of the national organization of a union over its local units is growing tremendously, observe some veteran trade union leaders in this section of the labor world. They concede that large scale efficiency on this model may tend to curtail the functioning of democracy, and are watching the trend with misgivings. But this trend is by no means general throughout labor, say officials in other unions.

As to the merits of the issue, the whole existence of organized labor depends on democracy. The recent wiping out of free trade unions in the totalitarian States of Europe has made that clearer than ever before.

Labor unions are expressions, in the field of labor, of the self-government of society. Efficiency and democracy need to work together in labor as in government.

On this basis it appears that Mr. Lewis, who has been phenomenal in his efficiency, now that the emergency in his organization is obviously over, can make another important contribution to industrial democracy if he restores it completely to his own union at its coming convention.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## No Flattering Sight

Be it ever so humble, a landlady's tenement is her castle. And so a party of eager observers with the best intentions in the world, agog for further study of slum basement quarters "unfit for human habitation," were turned away from an old house in E. 78th Street, beyond First Avenue.

"Why should I be made the goat?" asked the landlady with spirit. "Go somewhere else. There are plenty of other tenements in the city like this one. I've owned this place for forty-five years and paid taxes on it. You can't come in."

There are plenty of other tenements just like it, and no one can dispute her. People have been paying rent on such quarters for half a century and longer, so that the owners may pay taxes. And it goes on and on.

So long as it isn't profitable as an investment to build decent homes for the lowest rent-paying class, and so long as public housing lags and bogs down in official delays, the old houses from basement to roof will continue to be occupied. There's no other place for the people to live. Under the circumstances, we don't blame the landlady for not wishing further advertisement of conditions as they existed. Why make her the goat?—*New York World Telegram.*